Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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Southern Democrats Declare For Plank in Three States

Within Last Three Weeks Arkansas, Tennessee and South Carolina Parties Come Out for Submission of Amendment for First Time in History

Within the last three weeks in three Southern States the Democratic party has gone on record for the submission of equal suffrage. No more significant indication of the drift of opinion in the party toward a national plank favoring suffrage is possible than the recent approval of the Tennessee, South Carolina and Arkansas Democrats.

The latest victory came last week in Arkansas, when by a vote of the entire convention the party enthusiastically adopted the suffrage resolution. Mrs. O. F. Ellington, president of the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association, writes The Woman's Journal that ten out of the eighteen Arkansas delegates elected to the national Democratic convention are in favor of suffrage, with the other eight not heard from.

The resolution went through the State convention at Little Rock by a vote of 283 to 173. It had been urged by J. V. Walker of Fayetteville, temporary chairman. The The Little Rock Gazette describes the scene when J. T. Costin, a delegate from Mississippi county, moved that the resolution recommending to the next Legislature the submission of the suffrage amendment be stricken from the report of the committee. "He took the platform in defense of his motion amid cheers mingled with cries of 'Let 'em vote.' Mr. Costin

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BRITISH COLUMBIA PASSES MEASURE

Suffrage Referendum Goes Through Legislature and Will Be Voted On Next September

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia, which was prorogued at Victoria May 31, passed a referendum measure providing for woman suffrage and extending the vote to all men over 18 who are serving with the overseas forces. The referendum will go to the voters next September together with a prohibition act.

The recent victories in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan should mean a great deal in bringing equal suffrage to British Columbia.

"FLAG SPEAKS OF EQUAL RIGHTS"

Justice Hughes May Have Meant Suffrage In His Speech To Young Women

Justice Charles E. Hughes declined to state his position on equal suffrage as well as any other phase of the political situation previous to the action of the Republican national convention. It may or may not be significant, however, that in his speech to the young women graduates of the National Cathedral school in Washington, the only pre-convention address made by him, he said in presenting an American flag:

"It speaks of equal rights; of the inspiration of free instructions as exemplified and vindicated; of liberty under law intelligently conceived and impartially administered. There is not a thread in it but scorns self-indulgence, weakness and rapacity. It is eloquent of our common interests, outweighing all divergences of opinion, and of our common destiny.

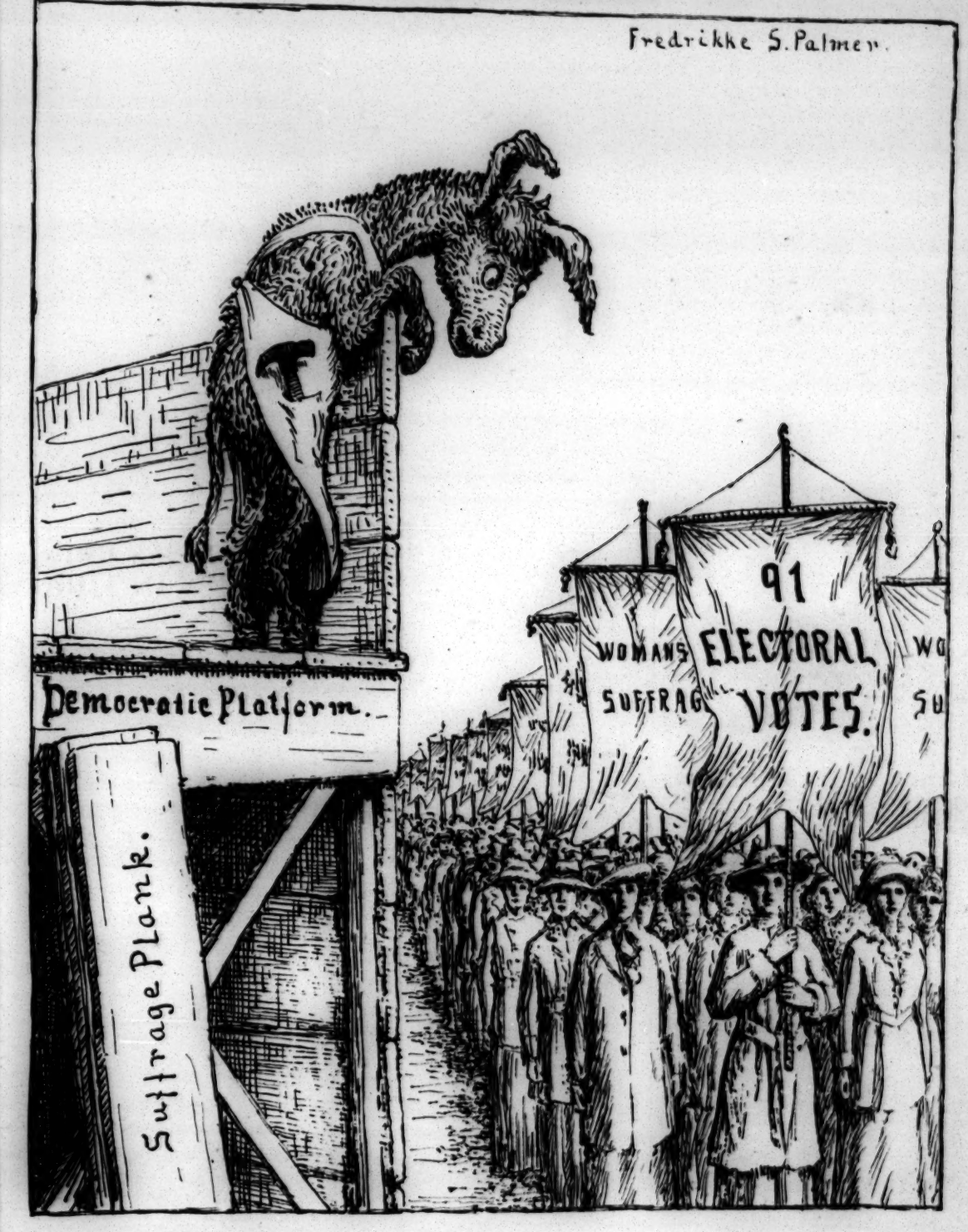
"Given as a prize to those who have the highest standing, it happily enforces the lesson that intelligence and zeal must go together; that discipline must accompany emotions and that we must ultimately rely upon enlightened opinion."

Humes Says Only Chance Is With Square Election

United States District Attorney E. Lowry Humes, who is conducting the government's investigation into the campaign contributions of the liquor interests, declared before the Bread and Butter Club at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27, that the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act is essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment.

Mr Humes has been engaged for months in examining the way in which the brewers and distillers have controlled political elections, particularly in Pennsylvania. He knows perhaps better than any other man in the country, except the liquor leaders themselves, how the huge slush fund of the brewers has been operated. When Mr. Humes says it is necessary to have a square election before a suffrage amendment can be won, he speaks with authority. And what he must mean, although he does not say it, is that if it is not a square election, the liquor interests will defeat equal suffrage by the use of their money.

ST. LOUIS—JUNE 14



Iowa Vote Close and Heavy River Counties Turn Scale

"Wet" Section of State and Anti-Suffrage Ballots Polled by Harding Overcome Victory in Des Moines, Waterloo and Numerous Small Towns—Majority Set at 5,000

With the returns running close and six counties unheard from, it seemed evident, as The Woman's Journal went to press, that the suffrage amendment had failed to carry in Iowa on Monday by about 5,000. Complete returns are likely to reduce this majority even more, but the possibility that they will turn it into a favorable decision is slight. The latest telegram from Mrs. Rose Lawless Geyer, press chairman of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, Wednesday morning, practically concedes the defeat of the amendment.

The vote was not only close, but heavy. It is expected to reach 300,000, although taken at a special election in conjunction with a primary. Des Moines carried for suffrage by 1,500 and Waterloo by 300. Decatur and Wayne Counties gave majorities for the amendment of 600 and 700 respectively. Clark County, in which Cedar Rapids is located, went 525 against the amendment. Ninety-three counties out of ninety-nine in the State gave for suffrage 137,760, against 143,669, a difference of 5,909 votes.

The defeat of the amendment is due in a large degree to the "wet" vote polled by Lieutenant Governor Harding, candidate for the Republican nomination as Governor, who had the support of the liquor interests, according to a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor. This dispatch says that in 200 county precincts, where the returns showed a majority against suffrage, the Harding vote was proportionately heavy.

The river counties, where "wet" sentiment runs high, went heavily against suffrage. The earliest returns had been unfavor-

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SUFFRAGE WINS IN EAST CLEVELAND

Municipal Woman Suffrage Carries By 2 To 1 Vote—Opens New Ohio Door

A victory for equal suffrage has just been won in East Cleveland, Ohio. The voters, on June 6, at a special election, adopted the proposed city charter and voted two to one in favor of the woman suffrage amendment, granting municipal suffrage to women on the same terms as to men.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. N. W. Stroup, chairman of the executive committee working for the amendment, says:

"City of East Cleveland with population of 15,000 grants municipal suffrage by vote of two to one. Four thousand women enfranchised. Opens the door to

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MADE WIFE PULL PLOWS FOR HIM

Woman and Daughters Had to Act As Draught Horses—Husband Typical Anti

A Pennsylvania woman and her daughters who were forced to act as draught horses and to pull a plow and farm wagons, who were abused, and forbidden to go to church or to talk with neighbors, is an astonishing story that has just come out in court before a master, according to a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American of June 5.

The woman is Mrs. Annie Kyttle of Sweet Valley, Pennsylvania. She has been awarded a divorce from Martin Kyttle. As given by the dispatch the story is as follows:

"Testimony before the master showed that Mrs. Kyttle was forced to pull plows and wagons about the farm, and that Kyttle looked after all the easy work, such as steering the plow and applying brakes to wagons.

"The wife declared that she and her daughters were forced to do heavy labor because they feared Kyttle, who abused them and prohibited them from going to church or talking to neighbors."

The tragedy of this woman's married life gives vividness and backing to a play given in New York last winter. It was called "Erstwhile Susan." Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske played the leading part. The scene was laid in Pennsylvania and showed a father whose idea of wife or daughter was literally a slave. The father frothed at the mouth at the mention of votes for women.

"Erstwhile Susan" is an excellent suffrage play and, coming after the election in November, it made everyone wonder how many husbands and fathers among those who voted against equal suffrage in Pennsylvania were men of this stripe. The query rises again in connection with this woman's reasons for getting a divorce. Why did the majority of Pennsylvania men fear votes for women? Why did Iowa men fail their women? There was a reason in the minds of some Pennsylvania men. What about the Iowa men?

CHICAGO HUSBAND CAPTURES PRIZE

Spaniard, Converted by American Wife, Wins With "Give a Woman a Man's Chance"

An ingenious Chicagoan won the $25 prize offered by the Slogan Committee of the suffrage parade last week. "Give a woman a man's chance," contributed by Ramiro Maynes, a Spaniard, won the award.

"I married an American wife," said Mr. Maynes when told of his success, "and although we have been married a year and a half it did not take her that long to convert me to the cause of women's suffrage. I wrote that slogan out of conviction."

The editorial recently quoted by The Woman's Journal from a Chattanooga newspaper, commending the action of the Tennessee Republicans in adopting a suffrage plank, appeared in the Chattanooga News instead of the Chattanooga Times. The News is a firm supporter of suffrage in Tennessee.

MRS. COWLES ON FEDERATION WORK

New President Says Clubwomen Will Make Suffrage Plank Even More Significant

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs last week, said in an interview with the New York Evening Post of June 2, that the biennial convention which had just been concluded, had welded the women of the East and West. In the course of the interview she said:

"What will the West have to bring to the East in the matter of suffrage? I want you to know that the dignified way in which the women of the enfranchised States have exercised their right has done more to educate the people, not only in the East, but throughout the country, than anything that can be done. The sane and non-sensational administration of franchise rights has been an object-lesson. We do not have to talk any more. Suffrage, in its active sense, will not be an issue in the future work of the Federation, except wherein the Federation can make more significant their endorsement already given.

"We are gradually trying to prepare ourselves for the political responsibility that is coming. That will be our problem for the next two years. We have a department of political science, under the division of education. This department is trying to spread among the two million club women of this Federation a better understanding and fundamental preparation for national equal franchise when it comes. In this there must be great nicety, self-control, and judicial training.

"Before we have arrived in a state of understanding we must intrench in a political neutrality. There will be no official national politics in the platform of the General Federation in this significant interim. We must beware of being swayed by the political tremors of one party or another when they are in convention and otherwise prominent. At these times the safety of the nation through excitement is often judged to lie in the hands of one party. When it is all over, we get our perspective; we find out that our national stability is an inclusive thing not administered in small groups, in the East or in the West."

What It Meant To Be From A Suffrage State

In reporting the recent convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the New York Evening Post says that the eligibility of Mrs. Cowles of California for the office of president "was time and again driven home with the argument that she represented a suffrage State in the Federation, thereby bringing to it strongest suffrage endorsement and advocacy." Mrs. Cowles won by a vote of 1,273 to 433.

DEMOCRATS WILL FIND TABLEAUX

St. Louis Convention Delegates To Walk Through Yellow Lane of "Future" Citizens

Through a golden lane the delegates to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis will walk on June 14, the opening day of the convention, from the Jefferson Hotel to the Coliseum. Suffragists dressed in white with yellow parasols will be a silent reminder to the party representatives of the votes for women plank that is desired.

Prominent in the demonstration will be women voters from the suffrage States dressed in red, white and blue, and carrying banners reading, "I am a Voter." On a platform opposite the entrance of the Coliseum a symbolic tableau will be staged, picturing the appeal of the women for the vote.

The "walkless parade," as it is called, will last from ten in the morning until twelve. In the evening a yellow lantern demonstration will take place, with speeches and music.

SACRIFICES BRING LUMPS IN THROAT

Empire State Convention Calls Out Mettle of Women Who Want the Vote

The mettle that has been aroused among the suffragists of New York was uncovered in a number of instances during the recent county suffrage conventions in the Empire State.

In Warren county, in spite of the fact that the convention was held 10 miles from railroad or trolley, there were 65 women present.

The farm barns of one of the women delegates to the Alleghany county convention had burned down the night before with all their contents, feed, tools and vehicles. The roads were bad and the trip difficult, but she was in her place. She said very casually that she wouldn't have missed the convention for anything.

An Elmira district captain, in canvassing the voters of her district for suffrage enrollments, walked 10 miles over the mountain to get the name of one farmer.

One elderly woman in Malone on May 19 put a thrill into the Franklin county convention. She pledged 10 cents a week to the cause until the 1917 elections. When it was discovered that this is her entire spending money for the week, it gave every suffragist present a lump in her throat. The old lady lives in a home for aged people and has been in the habit of going to a moving picture play every Friday night. Now she will sacrifice her only recreation for the next two years to help get for other women a privilege she can scarcely hope to use many times herself.

"Every pacifist is a suffragist," according to the press notes sent out by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which is intensely anti-pacifist. Let us see: did not Michigan defeat woman suffrage, and have not the Michigan primaries lately given an unsolicited vote for Henry Ford for President of the United States?

TO ANNA HOWARD SHAW

By Witter Bynner

Kin of our patriots and true as they,
Bringing their spirit to our tardy day,
Devoting the young heart
Of your old age
To the young heart of their old cause,
Be with us till we do our part
To assuage
The ancient smart,
Setting America's birthright in her laws!

. . . Dare we be traitors and retrace
The way our patriots led?—
Then dare we in the silence face
Our dead?

LOUISIANA BILL GIVEN ADVANCE

House Passes Powell Suffrage Bill to Third Reading By Vote of 79 to 9

The Louisiana House on June 1 voted 79 to 9 to advance the Powell resolution for a suffrage amendment to third reading. Representatives Montet of Lafourche and Meyer of New Orleans objected to the motion to advance the bill, but Mr. Frank E. Powell, the sponsor for the bill, was joined by Charles Byrne, J. M. Hamley, Judge Dupre and others and was successful in advancing the measure.

Representatives of suffrage organizations present on the floor applauded the vote. The bill was made a special order for June 7.

Judge Dupre surprised many of the women, as he had opposed the bill earlier in the week and had cast a slur on the women of his State by referring to them as "setter pups, running around not knowing what they wanted." Evidently the protest of the women against this language had its effect.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN EAST CLEVELAND

(Concluded from page 185.)

municipal suffrage for women in Ohio. We will test it in the courts immediately."

The victory in East Cleveland is the result of efficient work and a well-managed campaign. Every voter has been carefully and systematically canvassed by efficient members of the Woman Suffrage Party of East Cleveland. The stand of each voter on equal suffrage and on the charter was ascertained, and he was interviewed and circularized accordingly. Up-to-date headquarters were maintained in a business block on Euclid avenue, where public meetings were held regularly.

Mrs. Stroup conducted the campaign under a serious handicap. She was seriously injured in an accident two years ago and is confined to indoor work. She has not been able to leave the house or even her chair.

The campaign just closed is a wonderful tribute to her and to the ability and efficiency of the women who worked with her. A serene face, eyes bright and clear, a mind that worked like chain lightning, a spirit indomitable enough to transcend physical limitations of an aggravating nature are the chief characteristics of the woman who led the Ohio city to victory. Workers and canvassers who came to her house for instructions and to report felt the power of her presence and forgot her physical handicap.

With Mrs. Stroup and those who worked with her, East Cleveland women have an excellent chance to show what votes for women can do for a city. This victory not only opens the door to municipal suffrage for women in Ohio; it is an entering wedge for full suffrage for women in the Buckeye State.

IOWA VOTE CLOSE—WETS TURN SCALE

(Concluded from page 185.)

able, but by midnight the count stood 43,000 for to only 44,000 against, with the most favorable precincts not heard from. Tuesday noon, with returns from about one third of the State, suffrage was slightly ahead and gaining. The amendment evidently lost in most of the larger cities but polled majorities in the smaller towns. Beginning Tuesday afternoon, however, the reports became less favorable and the vote of the river counties turned the scale.

When the defeat of the amendment seemed evident, Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, was asked what would be done in case of defeat. She replied, "We shall begin work all over tomorrow morning."

The campaign reached its climax Saturday and Sunday nights with meetings on the river front in Des Moines and a great mass meeting at Sioux City, where Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke. A feature of the closing days was a vigorous speaking tour by Henry J. Allen of Wichita, Kan., the writer and lecturer. An automobile tour was led personally through Dallas County by Mrs. George W. Clarke, wife of the Governor, while others throughout the State contained such speakers as Earl Akers, State Treasurer of Kansas, Lieutenant Governor Morgan of Kansas, Owen R. Lovejoy, chairman of the national child labor committee, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago, Omar E. Garwood of Denver and Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York.

Meanwhile the anti-suffragists wound up Saturday night with a mass meeting in Des Moines, at which they combined Miss Minnie Bronson and Miss Alice French with Col. John P. Irish and John B. Maling.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals last week awarded a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the county court of Mingo to meet forthwith and strike from the registration list for the Lower Red Jacket precinct of that county a large number of names of illegal voters. The court declared that it was convinced that many such illegal voters were registered.

The most important factors in the State are the wives and mothers who make good citizens of their sons and daughters; and woman's suffrage is one of the greatest means to effect that end. —Chief Justice Sullivan of Idaho.

Great Assembly in Chicago Asks Plank of Republicans

National Association Favors All-Inclusive Declaration and Declares That That Party Which Befriends Suffrage Will be Far-Seeing

The assembly called by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the Princess Theatre, in Chicago, previous to the parade June 7 went on record for an all-inclusive plank in the Republican platform, as distinct from a plank asking solely for a nation-wide amendment.

The meeting cheered the statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, that suffrage should be sought by women wherever an "open door could be found."

"Common sense and diplomacy direct us to adopt a plank on which we can all agree," said Mrs. Catt, "for an endorsement of the cause for which we are all at work. They who are asking for a federal amendment are asking for half a loaf. We are asking for the whole loaf."

Early in the session Tuesday a resolution to be presented to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican convention asking for a plank for woman suffrage was adopted. It reads:

"We, women from every State, gathered in national assembly June 6, 1916, come to you in the name of justice, liberty, and equality, to ask you to incorporate in your platform a declaration favoring the extension of suffrage to the only remaining class of unenfranchised citizens—the women of our nation.

"We make this request in behalf of millions of woman, who not only earnestly desire the vote, but who believe that the perpetuity of our national ideals, our patriotism, and our Americanism positively demand that women assume the responsibility of full citizenship. No class of unenfranchised citizens in our own or any other country have asked the vote in such large numbers: none so patiently. yet so persistently, as have the women of America.

"We are not asking your endorsement of an untried theory, but your recognition of a fact. The men of twelve States and Alaska have already fully enfranchised their women, and Illinois has granted a large degree of suffrage, including the presidential vote. Women help elect one-quarter of the United States Senate, one-fifth of the House of Representatives, and to decide 104 electoral votes. That woman suffrage is already here none can deny. That it has become a great national question is self-evident.

"We therefore urge you to give the protecting power and the prestige of your great party platform to the final struggle of women for political liberty. We urge you to grant us relief from a position which is daily growing more intolerable, for women, whose national instincts hold to the traditional belief that ours is the most liberal government in the world, find themselves classed among the politically incompetent; while one by one other countries, who make no claim to liberality have lifted their women from this class and honored them with the vote.

"We make our request in the name of justice. But a great party may well consider the expediency of such a course, since the women of six States—Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Kansas and Illinois—have gained the vote since 1912, and these women voters have their party affiliations yet to make. It must be understood by all that the women of this country will not cease in their struggle for the vote until the women of every State are enfranchised. With tneir party help or without it, we shall win. We believe that party to be far-seeing which befriends our cause."

CANARDS USED BY IOWA OPPOSITION

"Hickey" Slander Repeated and Suffragists Said to Stand for License and Anarchy

The notorious "Hickey" canard, which was used by anti-suffragists just before the close of the campaign in the Eastern States last fall, was repeated in Iowa during the closing days of the campaign in an attempt to influence organized labor against the amendment.

Another sample of the propoganda used against suffrage is the following paragraph from an article in the anti-suffrage column of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald of May 28:

"Every woman who demands that her government stands for law instead of license, for order rather than anarchy, for the sanctity of the home instead of "free love," for one wife rather than several, for the Creator instead of "a mythical being of the skies," should use her clearest vision to see the hydra-headed monster of Socialism, Feminism, Mormonism, that is bellowing forth the cry 'Votes for Women' that it may use its unwitting victims eventually for the accomplishment of its own bestial ends."

TEACHER GIVEN $5,460 POSITION

Boston School Board Chooses Woman to Succeed Man As Assistant Superintendent

Miss May C. Mellyn, a teacher in the public schools of Boston for the past 26 years and a director of training since 1906, was elected assistant superintendent at a meeting of the full committee of the school board on June 6. She will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Asst. Supt. Walter S. Parker.

Miss Mellyn's salary will be increased from $3,780, which she now receives, to $5,460. She is a member of the Massachusett-Suffrage Association.

The Hospital Committee for the St. Louis demonstration announces that it has been offered quarters for a limited number of guests to the convention. If any woman wishes to take part, she should not be deterred by fear of St. Louis convention prices. Write to F-19 Railway Exchange Bldg., and say how much you are willing to pay for your room, and you will receive not only courteous attention but accurate and detailed information.

BALLOT IS ONLY EFFECTIVE MEANS

Frederic Howe Points to Vote As Sole Weapon Against Dirt and Disease

One of the important factors in improving towns and making of them better centers of citizenship is the voice of women in their government, declares Frederic C. Howe in a discussion of "Better Towns" in the Independent. Mr. Howe, who is Commissioner of Education at the Port of New York, has written much on the subject of city and community progress. He says:

"Women should participate in the housekeeping of the city as well as men. They should have the right to vote. For the city is their home just as it is the home of men; and in many ways it affects them more vitally than it affects men. Health, food, recreation, the schools, the places the boys and girls go in the evening, these are matters of vital concern to the women of the community; and they can only control the community's life and make it what they will by the ballot."

DID NOT WAIT FOR IOWA VOTE

Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Said He Wanted His Position Known Beforehand

Several days previous to his nomination Monday by the Democratic party for governor of Iowa, E. T. Meredith made a statement of his views on equal suffrage with the explanation that he wanted his position understood then instead of after the election.

"I am sure every true man will agree that his mother and his wife are truly interested in their families and homes, in better conditions for their children, their health, welfare, working conditions and their moral surroundings," he wrote.

"If we men will tell the truth, we must agree that the wife and mother has these matters just a little closer to her heart and more constantly in mind than do the men who are busy with many of the commonplace problems of life. What more natural than that this heart interest on the part of American womanhood should be reflected in her vote? I believe her vote will be on the side of the home, the family, the coming generation, and I welcome the day when Iowa womanhood may vote along with the men for a bigger and better Iowa and a yet greater nation, through the elimination of many of the present unfair and unwholesome conditions.

"The argument that a sense of actual responsibility added to her natural interest in these matters will take away any of her womanly instincts does not appeal to me. Rather will it broaden any selfish, self-centered woman and create in her an interest in the welfare of the 'ess fortunate.

"But all this aside, there are just as many reasons, in fact the same identical reasons, why woman should wish to vote as why a man should wish to vote, and if any woman desires to exercise that privilege, she should have it as a matter of justice and equity, and certainly no man should say her nay."

DISEASED MEAT SOLD IN NEW YORK

Dealers Bribe Inspectors and Flood City With Foul Product for Forty Years

Twelve men, meat dealers, are under arrest in New York City for giving bribes to meat inspectors of the city. This system of bribery, it is said, has existed for forty years in the metropolis and by means of it the market of the poor has been flooded with diseased meat in defiance of the rules of the Health Department.

The investigators have learned of the perfection of the system by which watch was maintained at certain slaughter houses and lookouts reported the arrival of friendly and unfriendly inspectors. The plan included, on some killing-floors, trap doors into which undesirable meat could be hidden on the approach of honest inspectors.

Lookouts were established near the plants, and these signaled danger to others at the doors. The coming of an honest inspector meant the hiding of the bad meat and the bringing out of the good. When the dishonest city employee came along the operation was reversed, and this time it was the bad meat that was brought out to be "passed."

Inspectors are matters of politics, and modern politics is not outside the home, but on the breakfast table.

SUFFRAGE SAVING LIVES OF BABIES

Since Kansas Became Free State Infant Mortality Has Dropped 36 Per Cent.

The crusade to save the lives of babies in Topeka, Kan., and to reduce infant mortality to the lowest possible level is to be carried out there this summer on a larger scale than ever before. Two expert nurses will devote all their time to the problem of caring for infants. Beginning June 1 they will make regular tours of inspection throughout the city, instructing mothers in the care of their children and seeing to it that proper precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the babies. Baby clinics are to be held once a week, where expert advice will be given and a record kept of the progress of each child. The Public Health Nursing Association was able last summer to save the lives of 240 babies that otherwise would probably have perished.

Since Kansas became a suffrage State, infant mortality in Topeka has been reduced over 36 per cent. Previous to the adoption of woman suffrage infant mortality had been a serious problem in Topeka. Owing to bad sanitary conditions in certain parts of the city, babies had perished in great numbers during the hot summer months. The first summer following, the Public Nursing Association was created and infant mortality was reduced appreciably.

District Attorney Tells How Interests Corrupt Elections

Man Who Is Investigating Brewers Shows Pittsburgh Suffragists Way That Liquor Dealers Form to Defeat Candidates and Amendmen s

E. Lowry Humes, U. S. district attorney for Western Pennsylvania, who is investigating the campaign contributions of the liquor interests, spoke recently at the initial luncheon of the Bread and Butter Club under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh. Guests were invited by a card which declared: "If all elections were honest, you might be able to vote. You should know more about the corrupt practices that hedge elections. The best way to learn is to hear an authority."

"The time when the government was 'of the people, by the people and for the people' is past," said Mr. Humes, according to the Gazette-Times. "The saying is now theoretical that we have a government by political parties. It is the duty and responsibility of the voter to see that those parties are made the mouthpieces of the people they represent, in practice as well as in theory, and that those parties voice a will of the people and not of a handful of politicians. During the past ten years a wave of corrupt practices has swept over the country. When political parties were first required by law to give public accounting of the money spent by them in their campaigns, the interests concerned were forced to find new methods to carry on their work. Organizations and associations were then formed, supposedly for educational or beneficial purposes, and in some cases for the furtherance of trade. Money was raised from the individuals who had heretofore contributed to campaign funds and used by these organizations to corrupt electorates.

"The corrupt practices act, passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1906 whereby money can be spent for the dissemination of information to the public and for the transportation of voters, legalizes corruption. Most any of the corrupt practices can be traced from these two things.

"The man without money should have equal chance with his wealthy neighbor to serve the public. The campaign money spent by a candidate, his friends or any organization for him should be limited to $5,000; should be pooled and a complete set of books kept to show whence the funds came and how they were spent. Any candidate, or organizations supporting him, should be obliged to tell before the courts of justice the details concerning money supplied for political campaigns, instead of sitting back and saying: 'The records are destroyed. I decline to furnish the information and I am protected by the constitution.'"

Mr. Humes also protested against the sending of money from one Congressional district to another or from one State to another for political purposes. In closing, he said that the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act was essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916

EN ROUTE FOR CHICAGO

Draped with yellow, adorned with mottoes, and preaching the gospel of equal rights from every window, the special car of the Massachusetts suffragists is hastening toward Chicago, through the soft June sunshine, and among the tender green leafage of the early summer. From north and south and east and west other special cars filled with smiling women are converging upon Chicago at the same time. In all of them, probably, much the same type of women are journeying—good wives and mothers, single women who have been active workers for human betterment, young women just entering upon life. One woman in our car was seen off by her eldest son—a young man taller than herself—while her husband, a Harvard professor and an ardent suffragist, stood beaming on the platform. Another woman, mother of five, was bidding farewell to her daughter, a Wellesley student. As the train moved out, this light-footed girl ran along the platform like a deer, to keep her mother in sight as long as possible. With us is journeying also a remarkable woman who has worked for twenty years in the mills, and who has now been awarded one of the scholarships of the National Women's Trade Union League, and is going to Chicago to study. She has her little girl with her. At each station we take on more delegates, our party growing like a snowball.

It is the National Republican Convention that is drawing together to Chicago thousands of women, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canada line to the Gulf. They are gathering to call for a suffrage plank in the national platform. This demand has often been made before, but never with so much weight and urgency as now. At the time of the last National Conventions, there were only nine equal suffrage States; today there are twelve. Tonight, when the votes are counted in Iowa, there may be thirteen. A circus performer was once asked if he was advancing in his profession. "Yes," he answered: "last year I was the hind legs of the elephant in the pantomime, and this year I am his forelegs." The Republican elephant will need the support of the women voters, and cannot march into power without it.

A like demand for a plank will be made upon the National Democratic Convention the following week in St. Louis. The immediate outcome is impossible to foresee, but one thing is certain: the time is coming when both parties will be pulling caps for the honor of having endorsed equal suffrage first. In these days they are making history. A little later they will have to reckon with the ever-growing millions of women voters, for the kind of history that they have made.

A. S. B.

En route to Chicago, June 5, 1916.

VICTORY DEFERRED IN IOWA

The amendment in Iowa has failed to pass. It is too early yet to know the reasons in detail. But the great underlying cause was that the organization of the State was not begun soon enough and carried out with sufficient thoroughness. Iowa is a favorable field in many respects. With adequate organization, it could perfectly well have been carried.

But the opposition can always mobilize its forces faster than we can, both because it commands more money and because it has ready to its hand, at the start, all the underground machinery of the liquor and vice interests, the corrupt politicians, and "Big Business," in the bad sense of the term; while we have in the main to make our own machinery. Hence we need to begin early, and to organize down to the grass roots. When we do this, we can overcome even the most formidable combination of forces against us.

The moral is that we should begin this very minute to send all possible help to South Dakota and West Virginia, and let nothing wait till the eleventh hour.

A woman was coming to visit her sister, but failed to arrive on the appointed day. Instead, she sent a telegram: "Missed my train. Will start at the same time tomorrow." Thereupon her little niece began to weep: "Oh, I am afraid I shall never see Aunt Anna!" "Why, my dear, why do you say that?" asked her mother, amazed. "Oh," said the child, "she says she will start tomorrow at the same time; and if she does, she will miss her train again!"

We have missed too many trains through starting too late. Do not let us miss any more through that mistake.

To all the Iowa women and men who worked hard in the campaign, we extend our respect and sympathy. Let them be of good courage. Iowa has lost her chance this time, but her victory is only postponed.

A. S. B.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE FIASCO

What has become of that move for the repeal of equal suffrage in Colorado? At the close of the Massachusetts campaign, Mrs. Harold Stephens, of this State, in behalf of the anti-suffragists, offered Mrs. Rose Clark $35 per week and her expenses if she would go out to Colorado and work to get equal suffrage repealed. Mrs. Clark, being a suffragist, declined, of course. She not only declined, but reported the offer at suffrage headquarters. Failing to secure her services, the antis no doubt sent somebody else. That was seven months ago; but we have not yet heard of any initiative petition for the repeal of equal suffrage being started in Colorado. Unquestionably, when the emissary got out there, she found that she had undertaken an impossible task.

State Senator John Hecker of Colorado was reported two or three years ago to intend introducing a measure for the repeal of equal suffrage, and Eastern antis exulted almost as much over the report as if suffrage had already been repealed. As a German, and as secretary for years of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Hecker naturally looks upon woman's ballot with no friendly eye; but when it was stated that he went to work for its repeal, he came out in the Denver papers with a prompt denial. He said he was opposed to equal suffrage, but he had no intention of trying to take it away, and he did not believe anybody else was going to introduce such a measure. "Even if introduced," he added, "I do not believe there is any sane man who thinks it would have a ghost of a chance of passing."

"Whenever a law is disapproved by the people, expression of that sentiment is found in appeals for its repeal," said U. S. Senator Shafroth in a recent speech. "Colorado has had equal suffrage for 23 years, yet no petitions for its repeal have ever been presented. The fact that no member of the General Assembly of Colorado has ever even introduced a bill to resubmit the question to the people shows that there is no demand for any change."

A. S. B.

NO WOMEN WANTED

"We don't want any women interfering," said E. J. Wile, president of the Manufacturer's Association in New York the other day, in regard to the strike of 60,000 garment makers. "Nor any professors or uplifters. We want our own kind of business men."

At the recent meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Chairman John N. Cole of the Boston Industrial Development Board deplored the efforts of "the fatherly commonwealth" to better the condition of the workers. One reason for the State's backwardness in industrial development, he said, was "the mass of heresy put upon the statute book by the long-haired men and short-haired women." And this remark came at the close of a session of the Legislature in which the interests of working women have fared particularly hard.

Everyone who objects to humanitarian legislation thinks it is impudence for working women to want a vote in regard to the conditions under which they must work, and unwarranted "meddling" on the part of other women to want to have something to say about the way in which their working sisters are treated. Sneering remarks of this kind are common. Those who make them should ponder a little story now going the rounds of the press:

"They say Tony's injuries were the result of a practical joke," a man said to a mutual friend.

"Yes," answered the other. "The chappies told him that a big, burly fellow in the smoking room was deaf and dumb, and Tony walked over to him with a sweet smile and told him he was a fool."

"Well?"

"The man wasn't deaf and dumb," answered the other.

A comic paper some years ago showed a picture of a deaf lady whose parrot used to call out to her in a loud voice, "Nice lady!" and then would add some very uncomplimentary remarks in a lower tone. The mistress had an operation performed on her ears, and got back her hearing. The next time that the parrot cried, at the top of his voice, "Nice lady!" and then added, in a lower key, "You brimstone idiot!" the consequences to the parrot were disastrous. Women have been called angels to their faces and flattered upon their indirect influence, and they have been supposed to be deaf to the remarks uttered behind their backs, calling them fools and meddlers whenever they tried to use their influence for a practical good purpose. But a large and growing number of women have now got the wax of custom and tradition taken out of their ears. Those who illtreat even the weakest woman will soon have to reckon with the strongest—and with the strongest women organized and banded together. When to the power of organization is added the power of the vote, the women will be doubly efficient for good.

A. S. B.

ABLE TO CHANGE

The Woman's Journal lately mentioned the fact that Miss Anthony sometimes made mistakes, and that she had intelligence enough to learn by them. She tried one plan, and, if it did not work, she tried another. Some of the policies that she advocated in the early years she disapproved later. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles asks us to give an instance. One instance was in connection with this very Federal amendment which is now the subject of so much discussion.

In the early years of the suffrage movement Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton published an article saying that she had been asked to explain the difference between the policy of the National Woman Suffrage Association (in which she and Miss Anthony were the leading workers) and that of the American Woman Suffrage Association (in which Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore were leading workers). Mrs. Stanton went on to say that the main difference was that the American Association advocated an amendment to the U. S. Constitution enfranchising women, while the National Association maintained that no such amendment was necessary, because women had the legal right to vote already, under the Constitution as it stood. Later, Miss Anthony became convinced that it was not possible to get a short cut to suffrage by claiming it under the constitution as it stood, and she went in zealously for the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

This does not mean that Miss Anthony changed her opinion about the Constitution itself. To the end of her life she believed that the U. S. Constitution, properly interpreted, guaranteed to women citizens the right to vote. But she became convinced that it was not possible at that time to get the U. S. Supreme Court to take that view of it; and she changed her plan of action accordingly.

Miss Anthony at one time cast her vote and went to prison for it. In after years she dissuaded other women who wished to try the same plan.

In the early years, Miss Anthony was willing, for a time, to have the suffrage question mixed up with other controverted issues. In her later years she stood strongly by the opinion, which is now generally held among suffragists, that our platform should have only one plank—"Votes for women."

If Miss Anthony had not been capable of changing her mind and learning from experience, she would have been a smaller woman than she was.

The vital question in regard to any course of policy is not whether she favored it, but whether it is right and wise and efficient, and adapted to present-day circumstances.

A. S. B.

Every woman lives in a spider's web of politics. The bread that she puts on the table, the milk in the coffee, are governed in price and quality by government inspection. The pure food department of the government is directed by a politician, through laws passed by political men. A woman steps out of her door to go to the court house to pay her property tax. This amount may be high or low, just as the business efficiency of those expending the revenue for the public welfare is good or bad. The street car company charges her from three to five cents for hauling her to the court house, according to the franchise which the politicians who sit in council have granted to the service corporation. A similar franchise governs the amount per thousand for gas, which the gas bill in her pocket calls for. The garbage in her back yard depends on the whim of the politician. The street light at the corner has the same hand at the switch key. The very necessities of life are juggled and influenced by governmental laws and the political system.—Everywoman.

It is practically impossible to put the party yoke on women. This has been proven in the States in which women have suffrage.—Dorothy Dix.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

The delegation of Massachusetts women who left the South Station in a special car Monday morning for the Republican national convention in Chicago were given an enthusiastic send-off by a large number of suffragists who accompanied them to the station in automobiles gay with yellow streamers and banners. The special car was also decorated with suffrage colors and the windows bore suffrage slogans.

Seldom has a more beautiful entertainment been given for any purpose than the "Bird Masque," Percy McKaye's "Sanctuary," presented last week by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. and the National Bird Sanctuary Association. The grace of the dances, the exquisite colors of the costumes, the beautiful music, the elevated and touching moral of the play, the good acting, and the lovely background made by the grass and trees of Mrs. Schlesinger's estate, all contributed to its indescribable charm. It will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to see it. We may hope that many of the women in the large audience will for ever give up wearing plumage on their hats.

After each performance there was dancing on the lawn, and delicious refreshments were served by the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association. The affair was as successful financially as it was socially. Between 1000 and 1500 attended the performance on Friday evening.

This is the third large affair that the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman is chairman, have given this season.

The Massachusetts Political Equality Union sent a delegation of eleven to the suffrage demonstration in Chicago. Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, marshal of the delegation, joined the party in Chicago on her return from her suffrage campaign in Iowa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State headquarters were opened June 1 at 92 North Main st., Concord, by the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Winston Churchill of Plainfield, Mrs. Vida C. Webb of Lisbon, Miss Martha Kimball of Portsmouth, Mrs. Inez L. Nason of Dover, Mrs. Robert P. Johnston, and Mrs. Mary Post of Manchester and Mrs. Susan Bancroft of Concord were among the prominent suffragists present at the opening of the headquarters.

In the evening there was a reception to the visiting suffragists, with brief talks on the approaching campaign.

Carrying out a request made some time before her death, the personal desk of Mrs. Armenia S. White was taken to the new quarters.

MAINE

Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, who is doing organization work in the State for the National Association, is meeting with much success. She has organized Portland and other cities by wards, and has formed several new leagues. Mrs. Hughston has been unable to do active work since an accident a week ago in which her collarbone was broken, but she expects to begin again in about two weeks.

In the Mediator for May 26, a magazine devoted to the interests of bakeries, there is a resumé of the ordinances of the city of San Francisco, where housewives vote. The list shows that in that city public oversight covers every detail of the manufacture and distribution of bread. Is not this a part of the mother's job?

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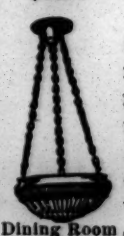
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NATIONAL CONFERS ON PLANK PARADE

Chicago and Visiting Suffragists Meet Just Before Demonstration To Define Purposes

Previous to the Chicago parade this week a national executive council meeting was held Tuesday morning and afternoon and Wednesday morning at the Princess Theatre.

The meeting, which was attended by parade delegates from out of town, active suffragists of Chicago and invited guests, gave the purpose and definite meaning of the parade. The Tuesday morning session was devoted to a discussion of the plank which was submitted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the Republican convention for adoption. The session closed with the adoption of an appeal to the Republican party to adopt the suffrage plank into its platform. This was the plank:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, favors the extension of the suffrage to women as a measure of justice to one-half the adult population of this country."

Upon an American flag this appeal was carried at the head of the procession Wednesday and was presented to the resolutions committee of the Republican convention. The committee presenting the document comprised the members of the national executive board.

Tuesday afternoon's program was devoted to a woman voters' session, at which women from the enfranchised States of the Union were the principal speakers. There was a discussion of—

1. What women voters have done to aid women in other States to get the vote.

2. What more can women voters do to help those in other States?

3. Is there any short cut to nation-wide suffrage?

The speakers on the program at this session were Mrs. E. D. Knight, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. W. R. Garretson, president of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Solon Shedd, president of the Washington State Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. E. L. Huston, president of the Montana Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. C. P. Squires, president of the Nevada Federation of Woman's Clubs; Miss Felice Cohn of Nevada, Dr. Jane Schofield of Utah, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. J. M. Miller, president of the Kansas Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, known as "the mother of suffrage in Illinois," Governor Arthur S. Capper of Kansas and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, president of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, were speakers at the Wednesday morning session of the conference. The parade was held Wednesday afternoon.

Women are liable, as men are, to make mistakes in their use of the ballot. But if suffrage is to be denied to all who ever made a mistake in exercising it, we will have to tear up our constitution and cease to attempt to establish democratic government.—Hon. A. V. Fawcett.

"LIBERTY" SHOULD RAISE HER VOICE

Woman Voter from Washington Interested in "Children, Chickens and Politics"

"I wonder that your Statue of Liberty, being a woman, doesn't shriek aloud against such foolish disenfranchisement of the women," said Mrs. Ina Phillips Williams, a delegate from North Yakima, Washington, to the Biennial of the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York City. "I thought Cooper Union and Faneuil Hall here in the East were supposed to be cradles of liberty. Well, they've come to be cradles of slavery." Votes for women of the whole United States is the only thing that will give women citizenship on the same terms as men, is the opinion of this Western woman, who has run for the Legislature of her State on the Progressive ticket, but who is more proud of knowing how to make butter and milk cows. She has campaigned for all the progressive laws of Washington. But this has not kept her from being a devoted wife and mother. "Children, chickens and politics are the things she cares most for," says the bulletin of the New York Woman Suffrage Party.

LAWS ENFORCED IN FREE STATE

Seattle Mayor Has Unqualified Moral Support of Reform Element

Mayor Hiram C. Gill of Seattle is leading a crusade for the enforcement of the Washington State-wide prohibition law, and most of the people who once helped recall him are giving him their unqualified moral support, says Collier's Weekly of June 10. In his effort to make Seattle absolutely dry, Mayor Gill has had scores of men arrested for selling "booze," and ordered more than 100 barrels of liquor confiscated.

When he can't make an impression on law breakers in any other way, he orders the police to wreck a saloon or drug store.

TO BRING WOMAN TO JOB QUICKLY

U. S. Department of Labor Inaugurates Employment Bureau As Clearing House

The organization of a federal employment bureau for women and girls, one of the most important steps ever taken by the United States Department of Labor, was announced last week through the Civil Service Reform Department of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, connected with the civil service bureau, is to be active head of the new employment bureau. The plan of operation provides for the establishment of an interchanging and interstate system between zones and offices of the United States Employment Service. Information concerning trades will be on file with reference to industrial welfare conditions and protection from misdirection and exploitation. Co-operation of employers will be invited so that the bureau will be a clearing house of employment information.

WOMEN'S PARTY HAS ONE PLANK

Congressional Union Sends Resolutions to Congress and Hears Spokesmen of Parties

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, meeting in Chicago for a three days' convention, has organized the Woman's Party, and has adopted the Susan B. Anthony amendment as the only plank in its platform. It appointed a committee at once to demand that it be incorporated into the Republican platform. In speeches and resolutions it called upon President Wilson to use his influence to secure its adoption.

The tenor of the meeting was contained in one clause of the resolutions, which expressed the intention of the Woman's Party to hold responsible "any party which refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States." The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the first convention of the National Woman's Party, feeling the responsibility of the possession of political power, solemnly declare the intention of using our voting strength to achieve the enfranchisement of all women by amendment of the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That we here declare our intention of holding responsible to the full extent of our political power any party which when dominant refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, We, women voters, as immediate steps call upon President Wilson, as the head of his party, to use his influence in furtherance of the political freedom of women, to urge the Judiciary Committee of the House to report favorably the woman suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and also urge upon the House of Representatives and the Senate the early passage of the amendment and its reference to the Legislatures of the separate States for ratification. And be it finally

Resolved, These resolutions be sent to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; to the Vice-President, as presiding officer of the Senate; to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and to the floor leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in Congress.

A campaign committee was elected as follows:

Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, California; Second Vice Chairman, Mary Bartelne, Chicago; Secretary Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Alternate, Miss Lina Brown, Colorado.

Men representing the different political parties who spoke before the convention were Dudley Field Malone and Senator Robert Owen for the Democrats, Governor Osborne of Michigan and John Hays Hammond for the Republicans, Eugene Foss for the Prohibitionists, and Gifford Pinchot and Victor Murdock for the Progressives.

LOYAL IN CHURCH METHODISTS FIND

History of Sect Endorsing Suffrage Shows Women Competent To Use Vote

Commenting upon the recent endorsement of woman suffrage by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Science Monitor says:

"It was voted upon with surprisingly little open dissent, and the number of votes recorded against it was less than ten.

"The grounds of the indorsement are interesting to note. Everything in denominational history has shown the equal loyalty of women and men to the obligations of membership and to the duties of suffrage as ecclesiastically exercised. As a matter of expediency, 'Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity'; that is to say, society needs the decisions that will follow the giving of the ballot to women with high ideals and pure motives. Simply as an affair of justice and righteousness, equality of the sexes must be recognized, if the denomination is to be true to its past as a sect believing in those fundamental qualities of a sound society. Thus the argument of the resolution runs; and it is noteworthy for its simplicity, concreteness and trust in fair play.

"Persons who recall the struggle for equality of rights within the denomination which Frances E. Willard so gallantly led in the '80s, and who know how comparatively new a thing it is for woman to be equal with man in the churches that call John Wesley their founder, will be most surprised by this vote at the Saratoga conference.

"As there is nothing formally and legally binding upon the rank and file of clergy and laity by the passing of such a resolution, it would be risky to assume that the large numerical strength of this sect can forthwith be counted upon by the equal suffragists. But there is significance in the swift, unimpeded enactment of such a resolution by a legislative and judicial tribunal of a powerful denomination, and one that counts for much at seats of political power."

SEATTLE MAYOR BACKS UP LAW

Calls on Council to Draft Ordinance to Meet Spirit As Well As Letter

Mayor Hiram Gill, of Seattle, ordered the corporation council to draft a city ordinance which will make it a misdemeanor to buy liquor as well as sell it.

Although the Mayor was against the law, he says: "It's the law now, and so long as it's up to me to enforce it there won't be any half way enforcement." Hence he wants an ordinance that will make it illegal to buy liquor from a "blind pig"—a secret place of selling liquor.

At the present time the purchaser can be arrested, and punished, or compelled to testify against the party he bought from. The difficulty in enforcing the law has been that the drinkers had no respect for it, and would not tell where they got their bottles.

SOUTHERN STATE EXCLUDES WOMEN

North Carolina Supreme Court Holds Women Ineligible—Chief Justice Clark Dissents

The right of women to hold the office of deputy clerk of the Superior Court in North Carolina was denied in a decision recently handed down by the State Supreme Court. Several women are now holding this office, and under this decision will be obliged to relinquish it.

Chief Justice Walter Clark filed a dissenting opinion. He declares with emphasis that there is nothing in the constitution, in the statutes or in our system of government nor in England from which we derive our laws that disqualifies woman for holding the office of deputy clerk.

"Office, from the Latin 'officium,' means duty or service," says Chief Justice Clark. "Officers are public servants. Why should the Constitution prohibit the people from getting the best service and the public servants they may desire? There is nothing in human experience or in history to sustain the idea of the inherent incapacity and inferiority of women. What have the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the voters of North Carolina done that the constitutional convention should have branded them with the opprobrium of being incompetent to render public service? In the language of Scripture: 'Have they not done us good, and not evil, all the days of our lives?' They pay taxes and are subject to the laws. Why should they be held barred from the honors or the emoluments of any employment which the voters or the appointing power may select them to discharge?"

CHICAGO PLANS LAUNDRY WORK

City Will Open Establishment Where Mothers May Wash Clothes Economically

A municipal laundry is soon to be opened in Chicago. All laundry facilities, including a steam dryer, will be supplied to those who go there to do their washing, both men and women. "Clean clothes contribute to health," says Health Commissioner Robertson. "In some sections of the city poor people are forced to pay for their water in addition to their rent. The less they spend for water the more they will have for other necessities of life. Then they are forced to heat the water. That takes coal. Inspectors will tell you of many cases they have seen where the wife heats the water, then gives the baby a bath, then washes her clothes in the same water, and finally uses it to scrub the kitchen floor. In this municipal laundry she will have all of the hot water she needs. Then in some quarters the wash is hung up to dry in the kitchen, when perhaps there is some one ill in the house. We will provide a steam dryer, where clothes can be dried thoroughly before they are worn."

A municipal laundry is a matter of government, and a matter in which women of other cities need a vote.

MOOSE MEETING INCLUDES WOMEN

Thirty-three Participate in Deliberations — Woman Acts As Sergeant-at-Arms

Thirty-five women were seated as delegates or alternates in the Progressive national convention. Following are the States and the number of women each one sent: California 3, Colorado 1, Georgia 2, Illinois 4, Kansas 2, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 5, Oregon 1, Rhode Island 1, Utah 3, Washington 12.

Mrs. Sarah E. Lyons of Minneapolis was appointed to act as a sergeant-at-arms during the convention. She is said to have been the first woman to hold such a position.

"The men of the West make little of the subtle and more or less artificial distinctions between the woman in politics and the man in politics," writes Frederick M. Davenport, who last year made a survey of the western States for the Outlook. "They instinctively feel that their women are as competent to vote as to do other and stranger and more difficult things to which they have put their wills and hands. Comrades in one, comrades in all."

Every thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage is forced to deny the doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence.—Former U. S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts.

Weston's California Cafeteria
BOSTON'S LEADING RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gents
11 A. M TO 1.30 P. M.
3A BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

GOOD MEALS
CAREFUL SERVICE
IDEAL LOCATION
You will find these qualities at the OLD NATICK INN, South Natick. It is a small hotel with tasteful appointments. Private bath if desired. For permanent rates address MISS HARRIS, Manager, OLD NATICK INN, South Natick, Mass. Phone Natick 8810.

The Acorn
166 Tremont St.,
Near Temple Place
LUNCHEON : : 11 to 2.

SLADE'S

BRYAN POINTS TO INSINCERE ANTIS

Says They Seek Men's Help in Fight, Never That of Enfranchised Women

In answer to the women opponents of equal suffrage who are declaring that women do not want the ballot and that the extension of suffrage to them will inflict a heavy burden upon woman, Mr. William Jennings Bryan said during the Iowa campaign:

"If these women think the ballot really a burden and if they are eager to assist women in avoiding or throwing off a burden, why do they not go into the States where women vote, organize a movement to have the women who can vote relieve themselves of the burden by the very ballot itself and vote away the burden which they are carrying? Do they think the women of suffrage States are suffering in silence? The fact that they do not appeal to the enfranchised women for help in their fight, that they are asking the men to refuse the ballot to the women but are staying out of the equal suffrage States with their campaign is an evidence of lack of sincerity in their purposes."

COMMITTEE AGAIN DODGES REPORT

Congressmen From Suffrage States Urge Action By Judiciary Members This Session

The House Judiciary Committee again doged the issue of the nation-wide suffrage amendment June 1. Congressmen from suffrage States at a special hearing before the committee insisted on a report on the amendment, so that the issue may be squarely voted on. A number of members opposing suffrage left the room, and the committee was confronted with no quorum.

Chairman Webb said that so far as he knew, there was nothing to indicate a majority of the committee favored the resolution, but that, speaking for himself, he thought next winter would be time enough for a vote. The delegation replied that they preferred action at this session of Congress.

Women will be included in the Democratic and Progressive delegations from Colorado to their respective national conventions. Mrs. Nancy Kirkland, Democrat, and Mrs. Marie Dieker and Mrs. Hattie Howard, Progressives, are all members of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, and will make every effort to secure suffrage planks in the two party platforms.

Something to be very proud of is the fact that the first woman on this side of the Atlantic who demanded the right to vote was a Catholic—Margaret Brent of Maryland, on Jan. 21, 1647.—Father Thomas Scully.

WHITE HOUSE GINGER ALE
Is a PURE and refreshing beverage.
It is not astringent, but stimulates the stomach to a healthy action.
Physicians can recommend it with perfect safety.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
Made Under Sanitary Conditions by
STANDARD BOTTLING AND EXTRACT CO.
Order it from your Grocer or phone us.
73 HARVARD STREET, BOSTON

When Women Were Deadly

An editorial in the University Missourian ofJune 1, 1916.

With co-education such a pronounced success and nearly a thousand women students in the University of Missouri, it is surprising to read in the University catalogue for the year ending June 26, 1873, how the introduction of women students into the University was regarded at that time.

The report would seem to have been written by a great humorist. It says: "This measure (the introduction of women students) seemed at first a very bold and hazardous one. It was not done in the days of the monks, nor in the great universities of Europe, whether British or Continental, nor in Harvard or Yale, nor even in Michigan, aggressive as she is upon time-honored uses and abuses.

"We first allowed young ladies to come into the normal department to qualify themselves as teachers. We were not yet prepared to permit them even to join in the worship in the chapel, nor to come to the University for attending recitations or lectures. They were kept at the back door a full year on the score of some danger.

"Finding, however, that the young women at 'the Normal' did no manner of harm, we very cautiously admitted them to some of the recitations and lectures in the University building itself, as supplementary to their regular exercises, providing always, they were to be marched in good order, with at least two teachers, one in the front and the other in the rear of the column, as guards.

"Finally, there was another advance; the young women were permitted and invited to come into the chapel, and, after the novelty of their presence was worn off, even to join their voices in prayer and praise in the morning worship.

"By degrees, and carefully feeling our way, as though explosive material was all around us, we have come to admit them to all classes in all the departments, just as young men are admitted."

The wonder is not that this "dangerous experiment" succeeded, but that it was ever made.

A Woman Voter's Experience

By Anne B. Stewart of Seattle, Wash.

I was not a suffragist before we had the vote—I argued that if conditions were wrong, while men only voted, how would women voting help matters? All men were not wicked and if there were not enough good men to correct matters, I did not believe that giving women the vote would change conditions.

But that is where I—and all people who can see only "accomplished facts"—were wrong.

For government was run on the fact that the "powers that be" were a secret and powerful "something" that issued orders that must be obeyed. Before women voted, if there were any questions about who had this secret power, nobody knew; I consider myself an average intelligent woman, but under no circumstances could I get any intelligent answers to my questions about the conduct of government—nobody knew. But since we have the vote, these questions are being answered: they are answered by the candidates who come to us for election. Our women's clubs are the most powerful influence for good in the world today.

They are not so powerful as many other things—the press, for instance—but they are most powerful for good; and here in the West they have made themselves felt, because they hold a man to his promises. If he has promised more than he can fulfill, there comes a time of reckoning. Formerly when a candidate was called to time, he would "set 'em up," and by treating the crowd, secure his re-election.

Well, that is not the answer to the woman voter!

"The feeling is general that the women have exercised the right of franchise without in any way neglecting the home," writes S. M. Brewster, attorney-general of Kansas. "At the last election they voted as intelligently as the men, and seemed to have as clear an understanding of the issues. This is an agricultural State. The women in the country generally voted, and the best class of women in the cities. Naturally, the women have great interest in questions relating to health and the welfare of the child; but they also seem to be interested in other public questions. A large proportion of the women voted, and that proportion was largely among the best women of the State."

TRUTH in Advertising

Part of an inspiring speech, before the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Chicago, by the HON. HENRY D. ESTABROOK.

"Trader," "traditor," "traitor"—these are the same word; shall we give them the same meaning? Of course not. Business is becoming cleaner and fairer every day. There are a thousand honest business men to one who is intentionally dishonest. Honest business can compel honest business and is bound to do so or go down in the struggle. I have noticed on your club stationery the emblem which you have adopted as a sort of sign-manual or coat-of-arms. I saw that it was a miniature map of the world, across which you had superposed the one word—TRUTH. Here was I in the presence of a Purpose, clean, brave, wholesome, divine . . . with Truth on your banner in the militant cause of business honesty you strike at the poisoned heart of dishonest business, namely, dishonest advertising.

On your own initiative, without legal compulsion and with no other urge than the innate promptings of high-toned and honorable gentlemen, you have undertaken to rid all our newspapers and periodicals of untrue, unclean and dishonest advertisements. . . . "

You may have a copy of the entire speech if you will write for it to the Associated Advertising Clubs, Indianapolis.

"... because women are human beings"
says NATHANIEL C. FOWLER is the important reason why they should have suffrage. His book, THE PRINCIPLE OF SUFFRAGE, makes its argument entirely upon this point, and avoids all confusing references to statistics, "expediency," etc.
Every suffragist should have at least one copy. Twenty-five cents (handsomely bound in cloth, 60 pages, large clear type) from your bookseller or send today to the publishers
SULLY AND KLEINTEICH
373 Fourth Avenue - NEW YORK

The woman who thinks she is making herself unwomanly by voting is a silly creature.—Cardinal Moran (Australia).

Jonathan's Night-shirt

We are so used to the effects of un-enfranchisement and economic dependence on women that they are often unnoticed, but when we see men in woman's position we get a shock. Administering the shock is what Mrs. Reed's one-act farce does. It is a propaganda play which can make money for any suffrage league.

Send your order TODAY to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. The characters are two men and two women. The acting time about twenty minutes.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street

Broadway cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue cars from Penn'a Station
New and Fireproof
Strictly First-Class — Rates Reasonable
Rooms with Adjoining Bath $1.50 up
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Send for Booklet
HARRY P. STIMSON
Only New York Hotel Window-Screened Throughout

To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well-known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us Open day and night.
H. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
123 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS now open to farmers. $75 month. Write immediately for list of positions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. L 124, Rochester, N. Y. (26)

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SUITINGS direct from factory; write for samples. W. A. Packard, Manager, Retail Dept., Box W., Camden, Maine. (24)

WANTED—CAMERA-OWNERS, classified name, address collectors; Circular mailers, correspondents; Spare time. Prof Braganza, Fitchburg, Mass. (25)

SUMMER CAMPS: To let, two camps, close to the ocean, with one-room cabin and three-room cabin; $20 and $75 respectively, for the season. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET: House of ten rooms on Martha's Vineyard, with stable, garage, and an acre and a quarter of land. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Mass.

SUMMER COTTAGE to let, furnished; 6 rooms, besides porch room and bath; near the water; cool and comfortable; $200 for the season. Address Bertha C. Romero, Salem Willows, Mass.

HOUSEWORK: Armenian boy of 16, bright and well grown, speaking English, wants to do housework this summer for his board, room and clothes, and in autumn to do it nights and mornings and go to school. Address, M. K. Soukikian, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH IN A FRENCH ATMOSPHERE. Cours Francais de Vacances de Wellesley. Juillet. Phonétique pratique. Conversation. Explication de textes. Conferences sur la Littérature Contemporaine. Pour renseignements et programme, s'adresser: Professeur Louis Perdriau, Wellesley College, Mass. (26)

FRUIT JAR LABEL BOOKS. Big summer sellers. Exceptional offer to agents and societies. Rev. William H. Brown, Lyons, N. Y. (24)

DAUGHTER AND I will spend our vacation in Black Hills, S. D., and I will give a mother's care to one schoolgirl about 14 for a reasonable compensation. References exchanged. Address, Mother, care Woman's Journal. (25)

Suffrage Week In St. Louis

"Siegfried," the evening of June 13.

June 14.

Walkless Parade, 10-12 A. M., from Hotel Jefferson to Coliseum.

Luncheon in tent on line of parade by Baby Welfare, Visiting Nurse Association, Parent Teachers' Association and Consumers' League, at noon.

Entertainment to delegates and visitors by Woman's Council, 2 to 3 P. M.

Dinner to visitors by the Town Club at the City Club.

Yellow lantern demonstration on Twelfth Street Plaza at 8 P. M.

Headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Parade Committee are at F—19 Railway Exchange.

National and Missouri headquarters are at the Warwick Hotel.

Rest rooms and lounges have been provided at Y. W. C. A., 1411 Locust Street, opposite the Warwick Hotel.

G. O. P. FAVORABLE TO THE PLANK

Convention Expected to Include Suffrage in Platform — Borah and Sutherland Help

Indications that the Republican party would include a plank for equal suffrage in its national platform were rife as the Woman's Journal went to press. The resolution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was to be supported by Senator Borah of Idaho, who, together with Senator Sutherland of Utah and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, was largely responsible for the platform. Senator Sutherland introduced the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the present Congress.

Of all the planks in the Progressive platform which the Republican leaders considered, equal suffrage seemed the most popular.

EQUALITY WINS PRESBYTERIANS

Commissioners, Acting for Church, Go On Record For Equal Rights

Commissioners to the fiftieth general assembly of the United Presbyterian Churches of North America, in their recent session at Cleveland, went on record in favor of woman suffrage.

This is said to be the first time in the history of the church that such action has been taken by its assembly.

The resolution favoring suffrage was embodied in the report of the reform committee of the assembly, of which Rev. F. Scott McBride, Chicago, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, is chairman. The report held that 70 per cent. of the women who have been given the ballot vote against the saloons.

Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, says in a letter to the London Times: "In New Zealand our marriage rate is the highest in all European or English-speaking countries, so the vote has evidently not made the women less winsome or desirable helpmates." As New Zealand has also the lowest infant death rate in the world, it would seem that suffrage has not made mothers neglect their children.

Prominent Democrats On Suffrage

President Wilson

President Woodrow Wilson made the following statement just before the election in New Jersey last October: "I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State, and I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change."

Speaker Champ Clark

"Woman suffrage is as inevitable as the rising of tomorrow's sun. Whenever the subject comes up for a vote in Missouri I am going to vote for woman suffrage."

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York visited the Panama International Exposition in the summer of 1915. During a speech there he said: "As the train carries me away, the wheels will seem to say, 'Votes for women, votes for women.'"

Senator W. F. Stone of Missouri after debating the question of votes for women with his wife became convinced of the justice of the cause.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall

"I sincerely believe that the mothers of this land should be allowed to vote on public questions. . . . It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone."

Senator James D. Phelan of California

"We will be able to solve the question of war or peace sooner or later as women become enfranchised."

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo

"Suffrage may give women the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of general welfare. As the weaker sex physically, they are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with the stronger sex, especially in all that intimately concerns the welfare of both."

Secretary W. B. Wilson (Labor)

"I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind who is required to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in determining what the law should be."

Former Secretary of War Garrison

"By giving them (women) the ballot we give them the opportunity of producing certain reforms, and if they do so it certainly will be a matter for great congratulation upon all sides."

Norman Hapgood

"A country does not become great by fear, by harking back to past conditions. It becomes great by new inspiration, by listening to the message of advancing time. The call of the present is toward working out the ideals of the whole race, not part of it. Can anyone doubt that in the search for universal human happiness woman should have an equal part with men?"

Mr. John W. Westcott, Attorney-General of New Jersey, who will nominate Woodrow Wilson at St. Louis

"If you want clean streets, pure water, good food inspection, you must give women the vote. If you want good schools, adequate playgrounds and hygienic conditions for the growing citizens of the future—you must give women the vote."

Senator J. A. O'Gorman (N. Y.)

"I believe that conditions in New York are such that women should be allowed to vote. We have a greater number of women employed in our business and commercial life than any other Commonwealth in the world. In most instances they do the work of men, and I believe they should be given the same right in voting."

William J. Bryan

"If we give to woman the sacred duty of teaching to our children the ideals that must be passed down for ages, we should not be afraid to let her participate in government. It is a privilege that requires morality and intelligence, and women possess both."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker

"I am not disturbed. I have no wish to be mayor of Cleveland at the expense of my convictions on any question." This statement was made when some of Mr. Baker's friends expressed the opinion that his advocacy of woman suffrage would injure his chance of being elected.

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis

"In the solution of our economic and political problems we must look to the many, not to the few. We need all the people, women as well as men. In the democracy which is to solve our problems, we must have not a part of society, but the whole."

Senator G. E. Chamberlain of Oregon

"I am not afraid to trust the women of Oregon, nor am I afraid to trust the good women of my native State or any other State in this Union with the right of suffrage."

Senator J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi

"That she (woman) will become a voter in all the States of this republic in the very near future I have no more doubt than I have that tomorrow's sun will rise. Her presence will make wiser and juster laws, because her influences are always ennobling and elevating."

Representative Keating of Colorado

"We were told that if we gave women the ballot our homes would be destroyed. Yet the homes of Colorado are intact today. Our churches are still maintained and are full of worshippers; our schools are in operation and are overflowing with healthy youngsters."

Senator R. L. Owen of Oklahoma

"One of the strongest reasons, in my opinion, in favor of woman suffrage is that it would be an important factor in putting an end to machine politics, which have corrupted the governing powers of this nation to so large a degree. * * * There can be no community of interest between the evil elements of the State and the women's vote."

Representative John W. Abercrombie of Alabama

"No country has ever taken into its electorate a body of new voters so well prepared as are our women."

Senator John F. Shafroth

"Women have in their hearts as much love for liberty and freedom as men."

In addition to these Democrats the following are in favor of equal suffrage:

Secretary of Commerce W. C. Redfield.

Postmaster - General Albert Burleson.

Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels.

Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl S. Vrooman.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post.

Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty.

PLANK FAVORED IN THREE STATES

(Continued from page 185.)

argued against the suffrage question along the usual lines. When he said he didn't believe the women of the State wanted the ballot, confusion resulted.

"'You're right,' shouted a part of the delegates.

"'You're wrong,' shouted a larger number.

"Other cries of 'Let 'em vote,' 'Sit down,' and 'Question' continued for several seconds until J. D. Head, chairman, succeeded in obtaining order. When Mr. Costin finished, Mr. Head asked if anyone wished to champion the resolution. Senator George W. Garrett took the stand to the delight of a party of suffragists who had attended the convention. Senator Garrett paid a tribute to the women, said that suffrage is coming sooner or later, and ended with a plea that the convention adopt the resolution. He was cheered repeatedly."

On a viva voce vote the motion to strike out the resolution was declared lost. A hundred delegates shouted for a roll call. The roll call resulted 283 to 173 for the amendment.

The eight States in which alien men over 21 may vote at any election by merely declaring their intention to become citizens are Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Texas.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has just received a bronze medal and honorable mention for its safety and sanitation exhibit at the recent exposition held under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety.

Program of Democratic Convention

The program of the Democratic convention in St. Louis up to the report of the Platform Committee is as follows:

June 14—Convention called to order at noon by National Chairman McCombs; reading of call for convention; prayer; roll call of States and announcement of temporary officers of convention; address by temporary chairman; adoption of rules and roll call of States on committee selections.

June 15 (Noon)—Report of Committee on Credentials and other committees, to be followed by speeches of prominent delegates on campaign issues and party achievements.

June 16 (Noon)—Report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, to be followed by speeches of delegates.

LAST LAUGHS

"I understand," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that Germany has invented a new and very powerful expletive."

"Wanted — Girl; farmhouse; last lived two years."—Devon and Exeter Gazette.

"Why are you asking me for help? Haven't you any close relatives?" "Yes. That's the reason why I'm appealing to you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A bashful young Scot had no courage to speak for himself. At last one Sabbath night he said, "Jane, do you ken I were here Monday night?" "Aye." "And I were here Wednesday and Thursday?" "Aye." "And once more on Friday and again last night?" "So you were." "And here I am tonight." "Yes." Finally, in desperation, "Woman, do you no smell a rat?"—Rural New Yorker.

"I want a man who doesn't smoke or drink."

"What are the wages?"

"Six dollars a week."

"Guess you want a man who doesn't eat, either."—Western Christian Advocate.

He (as the team goes by): "Look! There goes Ruggles, the half-back. He'll soon be our best man."

She: "Oh, Jack! This is so sudden!"

From examination papers: The German Emperor is called the Geysir.

The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Liberty of conscience means doing wrong and not worrying about it afterward.

Smart Young Man: "What do you think of Brown?"

Indignant Old Gentleman: "Brown, sir! He is one of those people that pat you on the back before your face and hit you in the eye behind your back."—Tit-Bits.

A dainty little Suffragist
Wherever she doth roam,
Is always hearing Antis say—
"Our place is in the HOME!"
And this Suffragist doth wonder,
As at Bridge, Bazaar and Fair
She meets these very Antis,
Why they're never, NEVER—
THERE!
—Harrisburg Patriot.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 24 — SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

Southern Democrats Declare For Plank in Three States

Within Last Three Weeks Arkansas, Tennessee and South Carolina Parties Come Out for Submission of Amendment for First Time in History

Within the last three weeks in three Southern States the Democratic party has gone on record for the submission of equal suffrage. No more significant indication of the drift of opinion in the party toward a national plank favoring suffrage is possible than the recent approval of the Tennessee, South Carolina and Arkansas Democrats.

The latest victory came last week in Arkansas, when by a vote of the entire convention the party enthusiastically adopted the suffrage resolution. Mrs. O. F. Ellington, president of the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association, writes The Woman's Journal that ten out of the eighteen Arkansas delegates elected to the national Democratic convention are in favor of suffrage, with the other eight not heard from.

The resolution went through the State convention at Little Rock by a vote of 283 to 173. It had been urged by J. V. Walker of Fayetteville, temporary chairman. The The Little Rock Gazette describes the scene when J. T. Costin, a delegate from Mississippi county, moved that the resolution recommending to the next Legislature the submission of the suffrage amendment be stricken from the report of the committee. "He took the platform in defense of his motion amid cheers mingled with cries of 'Let 'em vote.' Mr. Costin

(Continued on page 192.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA PASSES MEASURE

Suffrage Referendum Goes Through Legislature and Will Be Voted On Next September

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia, which was prorogued at Victoria May 31, passed a referendum measure providing for woman suffrage and extending the vote to all men over 18 who are serving with the overseas forces. The referendum will go to the voters next September together with a prohibition act.

The recent victories in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan should mean a great deal in bringing equal suffrage to British Columbia.

"FLAG SPEAKS OF EQUAL RIGHTS"

Justice Hughes May Have Meant Suffrage In His Speech To Young Women

Justice Charles E. Hughes declined to state his position on equal suffrage as well as any other phase of the political situation previous to the action of the Republican national convention. It may or may not be significant, however, that in his speech to the young women graduates of the National Cathedral school in Washington, the only pre-convention address made by him, he said in presenting an American flag:

"It speaks of equal rights; of the inspiration of free instructions as exemplified and vindicated; of liberty under law intelligently conceived and impartially administered. There is not a thread in it but scorns self-indulgence, weakness and rapacity. It is eloquent of our common interests, outweighing all divergences of opinion, and of our common destiny.

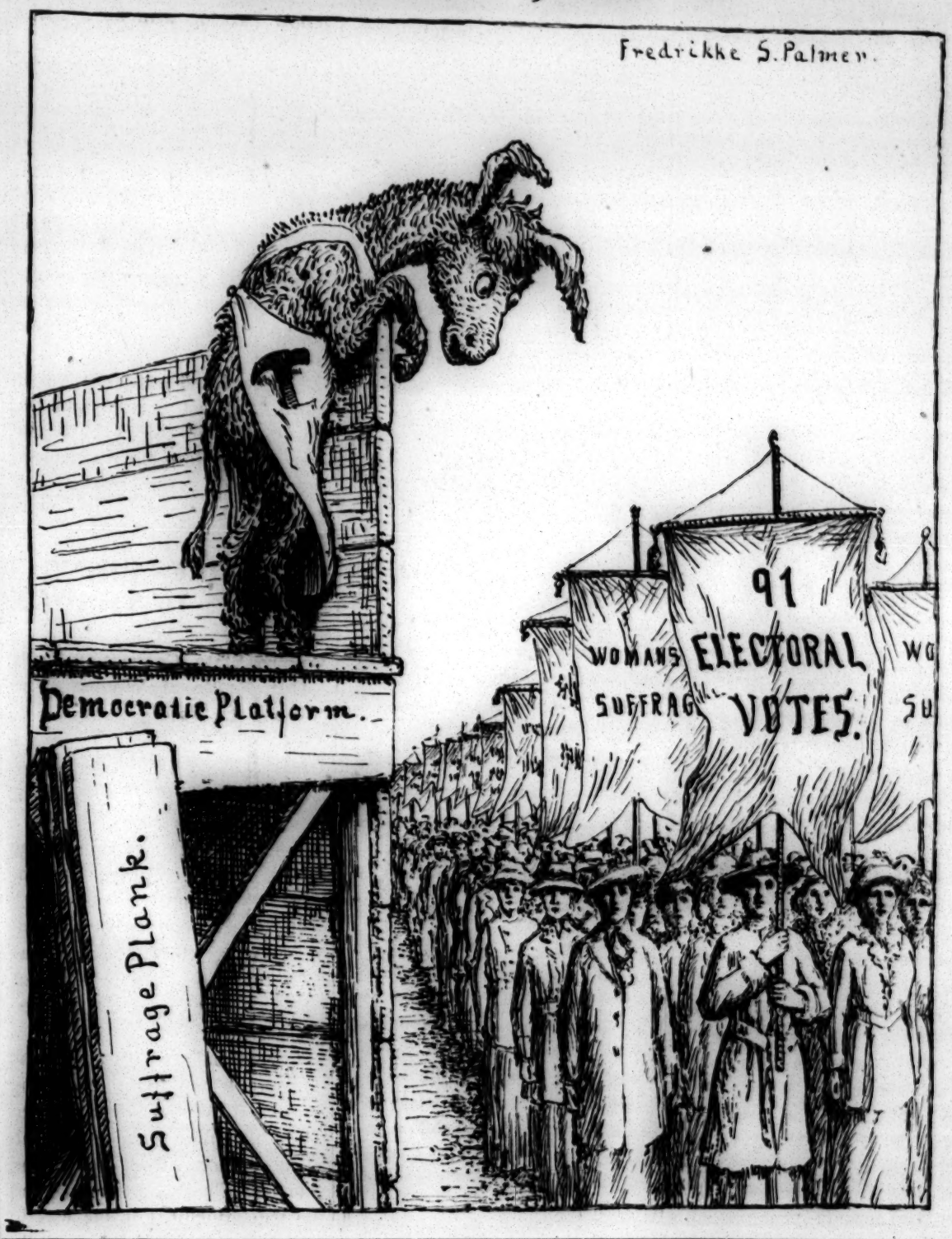
"Given as a prize to those who have the highest standing, it happily enforces the lesson that intelligence and zeal must go together; that discipline must accompany emotions and that we must ultimately rely upon enlightened opinion."

Humes Says Only Chance Is With Square Election

United States District Attorney E. Lowry Humes, who is conducting the government's investigation into the campaign contributions of the liquor interests, declared before the Bread and Butter Club at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27, that the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act is essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment.

Mr Humes has been engaged for months in examining the way in which the brewers and distillers have controlled political elections, particularly in Pennsylvania. He knows perhaps better than any other man in the country, except the liquor leaders themselves, how the huge slush fund of the brewers has been operated. When Mr. Humes says it is necessary to have a square election before a suffrage amendment can be won, he speaks with authority. And what he must mean, although he does not say it, is that if it is not a square election, the liquor interests will defeat equal suffrage by the use of their money.

ST. LOUIS—JUNE 14



Iowa Vote Close and Heavy River Counties Turn Scale

"Wet" Section of State and Anti-Suffrage Ballots Polled by Harding Overcome Victory in Des Moines, Waterloo and Numerous Small Towns—Majority Set at 5,000

With the returns running close and six counties unheard from, it seemed evident, as The Woman's Journal went to press, that the suffrage amendment had failed to carry in Iowa on Monday by about 5,000. Complete returns are likely to reduce this majority even more, but the possibility that they will turn it into a favorable decision is slight. The latest telegram from Mrs. Rose Lawless Geyer, press chairman of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, Wednesday morning, practically concedes the defeat of the amendment.

The vote was not only close, but heavy. It is expected to reach 300,000, although taken at a special election in conjunction with a primary. Des Moines carried for suffrage by 1,500 and Waterloo by 300. Decatur and Wayne Counties gave majorities for the amendment of 600 and 700 respectively. Clark County, in which Cedar Rapids is located, went 525 against the amendment. Ninety-three counties out of ninety-nine in the State gave for suffrage 137,760, against 143,669, a difference of 5,909 votes.

The defeat of the amendment is due in a large degree to the "wet" vote polled by Lieutenant Governor Harding, candidate for the Republican nomination as Governor, who had the support of the liquor interests, according to a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor. This dispatch says that in 200 county precincts, where the returns showed a majority against suffrage, the Harding vote was proportionately heavy.

The river counties, where "wet" sentiment runs high, went heavily against suffrage. The earliest returns had been unfavor-

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SUFFRAGE WINS IN EAST CLEVELAND

Municipal Woman Suffrage Carries By 2 To 1 Vote—Opens New Ohio Door

A victory for equal suffrage has just been won in East Cleveland, Ohio. The voters, on June 6, at a special election, adopted the proposed city charter and voted two to one in favor of the woman suffrage amendment, granting municipal suffrage to women on the same terms as to men.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. N. W. Stroup, chairman of the executive committee working for the amendment, says:

"City of East Cleveland with population of 15,000 grants municipal suffrage by vote of two to one. Four thousand women enfranchised. Opens the door to

(Continued on page 186.)

MADE WIFE PULL PLOWS FOR HIM

Woman and Daughters Had to Act As Draught Horses—Husband Typical Anti

A Pennsylvania woman and her daughters who were forced to act as draught horses and to pull a plow and farm wagons, who were abused, and forbidden to go to church or to talk with neighbors, is an astonishing story that has just come out in court before a master, according to a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American of June 5.

The woman is Mrs. Annie Kyttle of Sweet Valley, Pennsylvania. She has been awarded a divorce from Martin Kyttle. As given by the dispatch the story is as follows:

"Testimony before the master showed that Mrs. Kyttle was forced to pull plows and wagons about the farm, and that Kyttle looked after all the easy work, such as steering the plow and applying brakes to wagons.

"The wife declared that she and her daughters were forced to do heavy labor because they feared Kyttle, who abused them and prohibited them from going to church or talking to neighbors."

The tragedy of this woman's married life gives vividness and backing to a play given in New York last winter. It was called "Erstwhile Susan." Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske played the leading part. The scene was laid in Pennsylvania and showed a father whose idea of wife or daughter was literally a slave. The father frothed at the mouth at the mention of votes for women.

"Erstwhile Susan" is an excellent suffrage play and, coming after the election in November, it made everyone wonder how many husbands and fathers among those who voted against equal suffrage in Pennsylvania were men of this stripe. The query rises again in connection with this woman's reasons for getting a divorce. Why did the majority of Pennsylvania men fear votes for women? Why did Iowa men fail their women? There was a reason in the minds of some Pennsylvania men. What about the Iowa men?

CHICAGO HUSBAND CAPTURES PRIZE

Spaniard, Converted by American Wife, Wins With "Give a Woman a Man's Chance"

An ingenious Chicagoan won the $25 prize offered by the Slogan Committee of the suffrage parade last week. "Give a woman a man's chance," contributed by Ramiro Maynes, a Spaniard, won the award.

"I married an American wife," said Mr. Maynes when told of his success, "and although we have been married a year and a half it did not take her that long to convert me to the cause of women's suffrage. I wrote that slogan out of conviction."

The editorial recently quoted by The Woman's Journal from a Chattanooga newspaper, commending the action of the Tennessee Republicans in adopting a suffrage plank, appeared in the Chattanooga News instead of the Chattanooga Times. The News is a firm supporter of suffrage in Tennessee.

MRS. COWLES ON FEDERATION WORK

New President Says Clubwomen Will Make Suffrage Plank Even More Significant

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs last week, said in an interview with the New York Evening Post of June 2, that the biennial convention which had just been concluded, had welded the women of the East and West. In the course of the interview she said:

"What will the West have to bring to the East in the matter of suffrage? I want you to know that the dignified way in which the women of the enfranchised States have exercised their right has done more to educate the people, not only in the East, but throughout the country, than anything that can be done. The sane and non-sensational administration of franchise rights has been an object-lesson. We do not have to talk any more. Suffrage, in its active sense, will not be an issue in the future work of the Federation, except wherein the Federation can make more significant their endorsement already given.

"We are gradually trying to prepare ourselves for the political responsibility that is coming.

What It Meant To Be From A Suffrage State

In reporting the recent convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the New York Evening Post says that the eligibility of Mrs. Cowles of California for the office of president "was time and again driven home with the argument that she represented a suffrage State in the Federation, thereby bringing to it strongest suffrage endorsement and advocacy." Mrs. Cowles won by a vote of 1,273 to 433.

That will be our problem for the next two years. We have a department of political science, under the division of education. This department is trying to spread among the two million club women of this Federation a better understanding and fundamental preparation for national equal franchise when it comes. In this there must be great nicety, self-control, and judicial training.

"Before we have arrived in a state of understanding we must intrench in a political neutrality. There will be no official national politics in the platform of the General Federation in this significant interim. We must beware of being swayed by the political tremors of one party or another when they are in convention and otherwise prominent. At these times the safety of the nation through excitement is often judged to lie in the hands of one party. When it is all over, we get our perspective; we find out that our national stability is an inclusive thing not administered in small groups, in the East or in the West."

DEMOCRATS WILL FIND TABLEAUX

St. Louis Convention Delegates To Walk Through Yellow Lane of "Future" Citizens

Through a golden lane the delegates to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis will walk on June 14, the opening day of the convention, from the Jefferson Hotel to the Coliseum. Suffragists dressed in white with yellow parasols will be a silent reminder to the party representatives of the votes for women plank that is desired.

Prominent in the demonstration will be women voters from the suffrage States dressed in red, white and blue, and carrying banners reading, "I am a Voter." On a platform opposite the entrance of the Coliseum a symbolic tableau will be staged, picturing the appeal of the women for the vote.

The "walkless parade," as it is called, will last from ten in the morning until twelve. In the evening a yellow lantern demonstration will take place, with speeches and music.

SACRIFICES BRING LUMPS IN THROAT

Empire State Convention Calls Out Mettle of Women Who Want the Vote

The mettle that has been aroused among the suffragists of New York was uncovered in a number of instances during the recent county suffrage conventions in the Empire State.

In Warren county, in spite of the fact that the convention was held 10 miles from railroad or trolley, there were 65 women present.

The farm barns of one of the women delegates to the Alleghany county convention had burned down the night before with all their contents, feed, tools and vehicles. The roads were bad and the trip difficult, but she was in her place. She said very casually that she wouldn't have missed the convention for anything.

An Elmira district captain, in canvassing the voters of her district for suffrage enrollments, walked 10 miles over the mountain to get the name of one farmer.

One elderly woman in Malone on May 19 put a thrill into the Franklin county convention. She pledged 10 cents a week to the cause until the 1917 elections. When it was discovered that this is her entire spending money for the week, it gave every suffragist present a lump in her throat. The old lady lives in a home for aged people and has been in the habit of going to a moving picture play every Friday night. Now she will sacrifice her only recreation for the next two years to help get for other women a privilege she can scarcely hope to use many times herself.

"Every pacifist is a suffragist," according to the press notes sent out by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which is intensely anti-pacifist. Let us see: did not Michigan defeat woman suffrage, and have not the Michigan primaries lately given an unsolicited vote for Henry Ford for President of the United States?

TO ANNA HOWARD SHAW

By Witter Bynner

Kin of our patriots and true as they,
Bringing their spirit to our tardy day,
Devoting the young heart
Of your old age
To the young heart of their old cause,
Be with us till we do our part
To assuage
The ancient smart,
Setting America's birthright in her laws!

. . . Dare we be traitors and retrace
The way our patriots led?—
Then dare we in the silence face
Our dead?

LOUISIANA BILL GIVEN ADVANCE

House Passes Powell Suffrage Bill to Third Reading By Vote of 79 to 9

The Louisiana House on June 1 voted 79 to 9 to advance the Powell resolution for a suffrage amendment to third reading. Representatives Montet of Lafourche and Meyer of New Orleans objected to the motion to advance the bill, but Mr. Frank E. Powell, the sponsor for the bill, was joined by Charles Byrne, J. M. Hamley, Judge Dupre and others and was successful in advancing the measure.

Representatives of suffrage organizations present on the floor applauded the vote. The bill was made a special order for June 7.

Judge Dupre surprised many of the women, as he had opposed the bill earlier in the week and had cast a slur on the women of his State by referring to them as "setter pups, running around not knowing what they wanted." Evidently the protest of the women against this language had its effect.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN EAST CLEVELAND

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municipal suffrage for women in Ohio. We will test it in the courts immediately."

The victory in East Cleveland is the result of efficient work and a well-managed campaign. Every voter has been carefully and systematically canvassed by efficient members of the Woman Suffrage Party of East Cleveland. The stand of each voter on equal suffrage and on the charter was ascertained, and he was interviewed and circularized accordingly. Up-to-date headquarters were maintained in a business block on Euclid avenue, where public meetings were held regularly.

Mrs. Stroup conducted the campaign under a serious handicap. She was seriously injured in an accident two years ago and is confined to indoor work. She has not been able to leave the house or even her chair.

The campaign just closed is a wonderful tribute to her and to the ability and efficiency of the women who worked with her. A serene face, eyes bright and clear, a mind that worked like chain lightning, a spirit indomitable enough to transcend physical limitations of an aggravating nature are the chief characteristics of the woman who led the Ohio city to victory. Workers and canvassers who came to her house for instructions and to report felt the power of her presence and forgot her physical handicap.

With Mrs. Stroup and those who worked with her, East Cleveland women have an excellent chance to show what votes for women can do for a city. This victory not only opens the door to municipal suffrage for women in Ohio; it is an entering wedge for full suffrage for women in the Buckeye State.

IOWA VOTE CLOSE—WETS TURN SCALE

(Concluded from page 185.)

able, but by midnight the count stood 43,000 for to only 44,000 against, with the most favorable precincts not heard from. Tuesday noon, with returns from about one third of the State, suffrage was slightly ahead and gaining. The amendment evidently lost in most of the larger cities but polled majorities in the smaller towns. Beginning Tuesday afternoon, however, the reports became less favorable and the vote of the river counties turned the scale.

When the defeat of the amendment seemed evident, Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, was asked what would be done in case of defeat. She replied, "We shall begin work all over tomorrow morning."

The campaign reached its climax Saturday and Sunday nights with meetings on the river front in Des Moines and a great mass meeting at Sioux City, where Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke. A feature of the closing days was a vigorous speaking tour by Henry J. Allen of Wichita, Kan., the writer and lecturer. An automobile tour was led personally through Dallas County by Mrs. George W. Clarke, wife of the Governor, while others throughout the State contained such speakers as Earl Akers, State Treasurer of Kansas, Lieutenant Governor Morgan of Kansas, Owen R. Lovejoy, chairman of the national child labor committee, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago, Omar E. Garwood of Denver and Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York.

Meanwhile the anti-suffragists wound up Saturday night with a mass meeting in Des Moines, at which they combined Miss Minnie Bronson and Miss Alice French with Col. John P. Irish and John B. Maling.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals last week awarded a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the county court of Mingo to meet forthwith and strike from the registration list for the Lower Red Jacket precinct of that county a large number of names of illegal voters. The court declared that it was convinced that many such illegal voters were registered.

The most important factors in the State are the wives and mothers who make good citizens of their sons and daughters; and woman's suffrage is one of the greatest means to effect that end. —Chief Justice Sullivan of Idaho.

Great Assembly in Chicago Asks Plank of Republicans

National Association Favors All-Inclusive Declaration and Declares That That Party Which Befriends Suffrage Will be Far-Seeing

The assembly called by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the Princess Theatre, in Chicago, previous to the parade June 7 went on record for an all-inclusive plank in the Republican platform, as distinct from a plank asking solely for a nation-wide amendment.

The meeting cheered the statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, that suffrage should be sought by women wherever an "open door could be found."

"Common sense and diplomacy direct us to adopt a plank on which we can all agree," said Mrs. Catt, "for an endorsement of the cause for which we are all at work. They who are asking for a federal amendment are asking for half a loaf. We are asking for the whole loaf."

Early in the session Tuesday a resolution to be presented to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican convention asking for a plank for woman suffrage was adopted. It reads:

"We, women from every State, gathered in national assembly June 6, 1916, come to you in the name of justice, liberty, and equality, to ask you to incorporate in your platform a declaration favoring the extension of suffrage to the only remaining class of unenfranchised citizens—the women of our nation.

"We make this request in behalf of millions of woman, who not only earnestly desire the vote, but who believe that the perpetuity of our national ideals, our patriotism, and our Americanism positively demand that women assume the responsibility of full citizenship. No class of unenfranchised citizens in our own or any other country have asked the vote in such large numbers; none so patiently. yet so persistently, as have the women of America.

"We are not asking your endorsement of an untried theory, but your recognition of a fact. The men of twelve States and Alaska have already fully enfranchised their women, and Illinois has granted a large degree of suffrage, including the presidential vote. Women help elect one-quarter of the United States Senate, one-fifth of the House of Representatives, and to decide 104 electoral votes. That woman suffrage is already here none can deny. That it has become a great national question is self-evident.

"We therefore urge you to give the protecting power and the prestige of your great party platform to the final struggle of women for political liberty. We urge you to grant us relief from a position which is daily growing more intolerable, for women, whose national instincts hold to the traditional belief that ours is the most liberal government in the world, find themselves classed among the politically incompetent; while one by one other countries, who make no claim to liberality have lifted their women from this class and honored them with the vote.

"We make our request in the name of justice. But a great party may well consider the expediency of such a course, since the women of six States—Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Kansas and Illinois—have gained the vote since 1912, and these women voters have their party affiliations yet to make. It must be understood by all that the women of this country will not cease in their struggle for the vote until the women of every State are enfranchised. With their party help or without it, we shall win. We believe that party to be far-seeing which befriends our cause."

BALLOT IS ONLY EFFECTIVE MEANS

Frederic Howe Points to Vote As Sole Weapon Against Dirt and Disease

One of the important factors in improving towns and making of them better centers of citizenship is the voice of women in their government, declares Frederic C. Howe in a discussion of "Better Towns" in the Independent. Mr. Howe, who is Commissioner of Education at the Port of New York, has written much on the subject of city and community progress. He says:

"Women should participate in the housekeeping of the city as well as men. They should have the right to vote. For the city is their home just as it is the home of men; and in many ways it affects them more vitally than it affects men. Health, food, recreation, the schools, the places the boys and girls go in the evening, these are matters of vital concern to the women of the community; and they can only control the community's life and make it what they will by the ballot."

DID NOT WAIT FOR IOWA VOTE

Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Said He Wanted His Position Known Beforehand

Several days previous to his nomination Monday by the Democratic party for governor of Iowa, E. T. Meredith made a statement of his views on equal suffrage with the explanation that he wanted his position understood then instead of after the election.

"I am sure every true man will agree that his mother and his wife are truly interested in their families and homes, in better conditions for their children, their health, welfare, working conditions and their moral surroundings," he wrote.

"If we men will tell the truth, we must agree that the wife and mother has these matters just a little closer to her heart and more constantly in mind than do the men who are busy with many of the commonplace problems of life. What more natural than that this heart interest on the part of American womanhood should be reflected in her vote? I believe her vote will be on the side of the home, the family, the coming generation, and I welcome the day when Iowa womanhood may vote along with the men for a bigger and better Iowa and a yet greater nation, through the elimination of many of the present unfair and unwholesome conditions.

"The argument that a sense of actual responsibility added to her natural interest in these matters will take away any of her womanly instincts does not appeal to me. Rather will it broaden any selfish, self-centered woman and create in her an interest in the welfare of the less fortunate.

"But all this aside, there are just as many reasons, in fact the same identical reasons, why woman should wish to vote as why a man should wish to vote, and if any woman desires to exercise that privilege, she should have it as a matter of justice and equity, and certainly no man should say her nay."

DISEASED MEAT SOLD IN NEW YORK

Dealers Bribe Inspectors and Flood City With Foul Product for Forty Years

Twelve men, meat dealers, are under arrest in New York City for giving bribes to meat inspectors of the city. This system of bribery, it is said, has existed for forty years in the metropolis and by means of it the market of the poor has been flooded with diseased meat in defiance of the rules of the Health Department.

The investigators have learned of the perfection of the system by which watch was maintained at certain slaughter houses and lookouts reported the arrival of friendly and unfriendly inspectors. The plan included, on some killing-floors, trap doors into which undesirable meat could be hidden on the approach of honest inspectors.

Lookouts were established near the plants, and these signaled danger to others at the doors. The coming of an honest inspector meant the hiding of the bad meat and the bringing out of the good. When the dishonest city employee came along the operation was reversed, and this time it was the bad meat that was brought out to be "passed."

Inspectors are matters of politics, and modern politics is not outside the home, but on the breakfast table.

SUFFRAGE SAVING LIVES OF BABIES

Since Kansas Became Free State Infant Mortality Has Dropped 36 Per Cent.

The crusade to save the lives of babies in Topeka, Kan., and to reduce infant mortality to the lowest possible level is to be carried out there this summer on a larger scale than ever before. Two expert nurses will devote all their time to the problem of caring for infants. Beginning June 1 they will make regular tours of inspection throughout the city, instructing mothers in the care of their children and seeing to it that proper precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the babies. Baby clinics are to be held once a week, where expert advice will be given and a record kept of the progress of each child. The Public Health Nursing Association was able last summer to save the lives of 240 babies that otherwise would probably have perished.

Since Kansas became a suffrage State, infant mortality in Topeka has been reduced over 36 per cent. Previous to the adoption of woman suffrage infant mortality had been a serious problem in Topeka. Owing to bad sanitary conditions in certain parts of the city, babies had perished in great numbers during the hot summer months. The first summer following, the Public Nursing Association was created and infant mortality was reduced appreciably.

CANARDS USED BY IOWA OPPOSITION

"Hickey" Slander Repeated and Suffragists Said to Stand for License and Anarchy

The notorious "Hickey" canard, which was used by anti-suffragists just before the close of the campaign in the Eastern States last fall, was repeated in Iowa during the closing days of the campaign in an attempt to influence organized labor against the amendment.

Another sample of the propoganda used against suffrage is the following paragraph from an article in the anti-suffrage column of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald of May 28:

"Every woman who demands that her government stands for law instead of license, for order rather than anarchy, for the sanctity of the home instead of "free love," for one wife rather than several, for the Creator instead of "a mythical being of the skies," should use her clearest vision to see the hydra-headed monster of Socialism, Feminism, Mormonism, that is bellowing forth the cry 'Votes for Women' that it may use its unwitting victims eventually for the accomplishment of its own bestial ends."

TEACHER GIVEN $5,460 POSITION

Boston School Board Chooses Woman to Succeed Man As Assistant Superintendent

Miss May C. Mellyn, a teacher in the public schools of Boston for the past 26 years and a director of training since 1906, was elected assistant superintendent at a meeting of the full committee of the school board on June 6. She will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Asst. Supt. Walter S. Parker.

Miss Mellyn's salary will be increased from $3,780, which she now receives, to $5,460. She is a member of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association.

The Hospital Committee for the St. Louis demonstration announces that it has been offered quarters for a limited number of guests to the convention. If any woman wishes to take part, she should not be deterred by fear of St. Louis convention prices. Write to F-19 Railway Exchange Bldg., and say how much you are willing to pay for your room, and you will receive not only courteous attention but accurate and detailed information.

District Attorney Tells How Interests Corrupt Elections

Man Who Is Investigating Brewers Shows Pittsburgh Suffragists Way That Liquor Dealers Form to Defeat Candidates and Amendments

E. Lowry Humes, U. S. district attorney for Western Pennsylvania, who is investigating the campaign contributions of the liquor interests, spoke recently at the initial luncheon of the Bread and Butter Club under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh. Guests were invited by a card which declared: "If all elections were honest, you might be able to vote. You should know more about the corrupt practices that hedge elections. The best way to learn is to hear an authority."

"The time when the government was 'of the people, by the people and for the people' is past," said Mr. Humes, according to the Gazette-Times. "The saying is now theoretical that we have a government by political parties. It is the duty and responsibility of the voter to see that those parties are made the mouthpieces of the people they represent, in practice as well as in theory, and that those parties voice a will of the people and not of a handful of politicians. During the past ten years a wave of corrupt practices has swept over the country. When political parties were first required by law to give public accounting of the money spent by them in their campaigns, the interests concerned were forced to find new methods to carry on their work. Organizations and associations were then formed, supposedly for educational or beneficial purposes, and in some cases for the furtherance of trade. Money was raised from the individuals who had heretofore contributed to campaign funds and used by these organizations to corrupt electorates.

"The corrupt practices act, passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1906 whereby money can be spent for the dissemination of information to the public and for the transportation of voters, legalizes corruption. Most any of the corrupt practices can be traced from these two things.

"The man without money should have equal chance with his wealthy neighbor to serve the public. The campaign money spent by a candidate, his friends or any organization for him should be limited to $5,000; should be pooled and a complete set of books kept to show whence the funds came and how they were spent. Any candidate, or organizations supporting him, should be obliged to tell before the courts of justice the details concerning money supplied for political campaigns, instead of sitting back and saying: 'The records are destroyed. I decline to furnish the information and I am protected by the constitution.'"

Mr. Humes also protested against the sending of money from one Congressional district to another or from one State to another for political purposes. In closing, he said that the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act was essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916

EN ROUTE FOR CHICAGO

Draped with yellow, adorned with mottoes, and preaching the gospel of equal rights from every window, the special car of the Massachusetts suffragists is hastening toward Chicago, through the soft June sunshine, and among the tender green leafage of the early summer. From north and south and east and west other special cars filled with smiling women are converging upon Chicago at the same time. In all of them, probably, much the same type of women are journeying—good wives and mothers, single women who have been active workers for human betterment, young women just entering upon life. One woman in our car was seen off by her eldest son—a young man taller than herself—while her husband, a Harvard professor and an ardent suffragist, stood beaming on the platform. Another woman, mother of five, was bidding farewell to her daughter, a Wellesley student. As the train moved out, this light-footed girl ran along the platform like a deer, to keep her mother in sight as long as possible. With us is journeying also a remarkable woman who has worked for twenty years in the mills, and who has now been awarded one of the scholarships of the National Women's Trade Union League, and is going to Chicago to study. She has her little girl with her. At each station we take on more delegates, our party growing like a snowball.

It is the National Republican Convention that is drawing together to Chicago thousands of women, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canada line to the Gulf. They are gathering to call for a suffrage plank in the national platform. This demand has often been made before, but never with so much weight and urgency as now. At the time of the last National Conventions, there were only nine equal suffrage States; today there are twelve. Tonight, when the votes are counted in Iowa, there may be thirteen. A circus performer was once asked if he was advancing in his profession. "Yes," he answered: "last year I was the hind legs of the elephant in the pantomime, and this year I am his forelegs." The Republican elephant will need the support of the women voters, and cannot march into power without it.

A like demand for a plank will be made upon the National Democratic Convention the following week in St. Louis. The immediate outcome is impossible to foresee, but one thing is certain: the time is coming when both parties will be pulling caps for the honor of having endorsed equal suffrage first. In these days they are making history. A little later they will have to reckon with the ever-growing millions of women voters, for the kind of history that they have made.

A. S. B.

En route to Chicago, June 5, 1916.

VICTORY DEFERRED IN IOWA

The amendment in Iowa has failed to pass. It is too early yet to know the reasons in detail. But the great underlying cause was that the organization of the State was not begun soon enough and carried out with sufficient thoroughness. Iowa is a favorable field in many respects. With adequate organization, it could perfectly well have been carried.

But the opposition can always mobilize its forces faster than we can, both because it commands more money and because it has ready to its hand, at the start, all the underground machinery of the liquor and vice interests, the corrupt politicians, and "Big Business," in the bad sense of the term; while we have in the main to make our own machinery. Hence we need to begin early, and to organize down to the grass roots. When we do this, we can overcome even the most formidable combination of forces against us.

The moral is that we should begin this very minute to send all possible help to South Dakota and West Virginia, and let nothing wait till the eleventh hour.

A woman was coming to visit her sister, but failed to arrive on the appointed day. Instead, she sent a telegram: "Missed my train. Will start at the same time tomorrow." Thereupon her little niece began to weep: "Oh, I am afraid I shall never see Aunt Anna!" "Why, my dear, why do you say that?" asked her mother, amazed. "Oh," said the child, "she says she will start tomorrow at the same time; and if she does, she will miss her train again!"

We have missed too many trains through starting too late. Do not let us miss any more through that mistake.

To all the Iowa women and men who worked hard in the campaign, we extend our respect and sympathy. Let them be of good courage. Iowa has lost her chance this time, but her victory is only postponed.

A. S. B.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE FIASCO

What has become of that move for the repeal of equal suffrage in Colorado? At the close of the Massachusetts campaign, Mrs. Harold Stephens, of this State, in behalf of the anti-suffragists, offered Mrs. Rose Clark $35 per week and her expenses if she would go out to Colorado and work to get equal suffrage repealed. Mrs. Clark, being a suffragist, declined, of course. She not only declined, but reported the offer at suffrage headquarters. Failing to secure her services, the antis no doubt sent somebody else. That was seven months ago; but we have not yet heard of any initiative petition for the repeal of equal suffrage being started in Colorado. Unquestionably, when the emissary got out there, she found that she had undertaken an impossible task.

State Senator John Hecker of Colorado was reported two or three years ago to intend introducing a measure for the repeal of equal suffrage, and Eastern antis exulted almost as much over the report as if suffrage had already been repealed. As a German, and as secretary for years of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Hecker naturally looks upon woman's ballot with no friendly eye; but when it was stated that he went to work for its repeal, he came out in the Denver papers with a prompt denial. He said he was opposed to equal suffrage, but he had no intention of trying to take it away, and he did not believe anybody else was going to introduce such a measure. "Even if introduced," he added, "I do not believe there is any sane man who thinks it would have a ghost of a chance of passing."

"Whenever a law is disapproved by the people, expression of that sentiment is found in appeals for its repeal," said U. S. Senator Shafroth in a recent speech. "Colorado has had equal suffrage for 23 years, yet no petitions for its repeal have ever been presented. The fact that no member of the General Assembly of Colorado has ever even introduced a bill to resubmit the question to the people shows that there is no demand for any change."

A. S. B.

NO WOMEN WANTED

"We don't want any women interfering," said E. J. Wile, president of the Manufacturer's Association in New York the other day, in regard to the strike of 60,000 garment makers. "Nor any professors or uplifters. We want our own kind of business men."

At the recent meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Chairman John N. Cole of the Boston Industrial Development Board deplored the efforts of "the fatherly commonwealth" to better the condition of the workers. One reason for the State's backwardness in industrial development, he said, was "the mass of heresy put upon the statute book by the long-haired men and short-haired women." And this remark came at the close of a session of the Legislature in which the interests of working women have fared particularly hard.

Everyone who objects to humanitarian legislation thinks it is impudence for working women to want a vote in regard to the conditions under which they must work, and unwarranted "meddling" on the part of other women to want to have something to say about the way in which their working sisters are treated. Sneering remarks of this kind are common. Those who make them should ponder a little story now going the rounds of the press:

"They say Tony's injuries were the result of a practical joke," a man said to a mutual friend.

"Yes," answered the other. "The chappies told him that a big, burly fellow in the smoking room was deaf and dumb, and Tony walked over to him with a sweet smile and told him he was a fool."

"Well?"

"The man wasn't deaf and dumb," answered the other.

A comic paper some years ago showed a picture of a deaf lady whose parrot used to call out to her in a loud voice, "Nice lady!" and then would add some very uncomplimentary remarks in a lower tone. The mistress had an operation performed on her ears, and got back her hearing. The next time that the parrot cried, at the top of his voice, "Nice lady!" and then added, in a lower key, "You brimstone idiot!" the consequences to the parrot were disastrous. Women have been called angels to their faces and flattered upon their indirect influence, and they have been supposed to be deaf to the remarks uttered behind their backs, calling them fools and meddlers whenever they tried to use their influence for a practical good purpose. But a large and growing number of women have now got the wax of custom and tradition taken out of their ears. Those who illtreat even the weakest woman will soon have to reckon with the strongest—and with the strongest women organized and banded together. When to the power of organization is added the power of the vote, the women will be doubly efficient for good.

A. S. B.

ABLE TO CHANGE

The Woman's Journal lately mentioned the fact that Miss Anthony sometimes made mistakes, and that she had intelligence enough to learn by them. She tried one plan, and, if it did not work, she tried another. Some of the policies that she advocated in the early years she disapproved later. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles asks us to give an instance. One instance was in connection with this very Federal amendment which is now the subject of so much discussion.

In the early years of the suffrage movement Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton published an article saying that she had been asked to explain the difference between the policy of the National Woman Suffrage Association (in which she and Miss Anthony were the leading workers) and that of the American Woman Suffrage Association (in which Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore were leading workers). Mrs. Stanton went on to say that the main difference was that the American Association advocated an amendment to the U. S. Constitution enfranchising women, while the National Association maintained that no such amendment was necessary, because women had the legal right to vote already, under the Constitution as it stood. Later, Miss Anthony became convinced that it was not possible to get a short cut to suffrage by claiming it under the constitution as it stood, and she went in zealously for the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

This does not mean that Miss Anthony changed her opinion about the Constitution itself. To the end of her life she believed that the U. S. Constitution, properly interpreted, guaranteed to women citizens the right to vote. But she became convinced that it was not possible at that time to get the U. S. Supreme Court to take that view of it; and she changed her plan of action accordingly.

Miss Anthony at one time cast her vote and went to prison for it. In after years she dissuaded other women who wished to try the same plan.

In the early years, Miss Anthony was willing, for a time, to have the suffrage question mixed up with other controverted issues. In her later years she stood strongly by the opinion, which is now generally held among suffragists, that our platform should have only one plank—"Votes for women."

If Miss Anthony had not been capable of changing her mind and learning from experience, she would have been a smaller woman than she was.

The vital question in regard to any course of policy is not whether she favored it, but whether it is right and wise and efficient, and adapted to present-day circumstances.

A. S. B.

Every woman lives in a spider's web of politics. The bread that she puts on the table, the milk in the coffee, are governed in price and quality by government inspection. The pure food department of the government is directed by a politician, through laws passed by political men. A woman steps out of her door to go to the court house to pay her property tax. This amount may be high or low, just as the business efficiency of those expending the revenue for the public welfare is good or bad. The street car company charges her from three to five cents for hauling her to the court house, according to the franchise which the politicians who sit in council have granted to the service corporation. A similar franchise governs the amount per thousand for gas, which the gas bill in her pocket calls for. The garbage in her back yard depends on the whim of the politician. The street light at the corner has the same hand at the switch key. The very necessities of life are juggled and influenced by governmental laws and the political system.—Everywoman.

It is practically impossible to put the party yoke on women. This has been proven in the States in which women have suffrage.—Dorothy Dix.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

INDIANA

The most important event on the suffrage calendar in Indiana is the conference at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, June 19 and 20, with Mrs. Catt. The two Indiana State organizations, the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana and the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, may be brought together at the conference into one large State-wide organization.

Mrs. Catt will be the guest of honor at a dinner at the Claypool June 19, preceding the opening of the conference. The dinner will be open to all friends of suffrage throughout the State. Miss Georgia Alexander and Miss Belle O'Hair of Indianapolis are in charge of arrangements.

All suffragists in Indiana are urged to attend this conference, which is not a delegate body. Therefore, anybody can take part in the discussions which will cover the entire field of franchise work, with particular relation to obtaining suffrage legislation in Indiana at the coming sessions of the Legislature.

GEORGIA

Georgia women were represented in the Progressive national conventions by Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville, and Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, of Gainesville, who sat as legally selected delegates. "Regardless of the suffrage problem or any of the various phases of the agitation connected with it, or of what views the average citizen might entertain about it, certain it is that Georgia could not be more worthily represented in any convention than by these two women who love and have served the State," says the Atlanta Constitution.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Supreme Court in a decision last week upheld the validity of the law enacted by the last Legislature removing the disabilities of married women, giving them the power to sue and be sued.

The law is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act every married woman and every woman who may in the future become married, shall have all the rights to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and in law and in equity shall enjoy all rights and be subjected to all the laws of this State, as though she were a femme sole.

Section 2 repeals all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act, and makes the act effective upon its passage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State headquarters were opened June 1 at 92 North Main st., Concord, by the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Winston Churchill of Plainfield, Mrs. Vida C. Webb of Lisbon, Miss Martha Kimball of Portsmouth, Mrs. Inez L. Nason of Dover, Mrs. Robert P. Johnston, and Mrs. Mary Post of Manchester and Mrs. Susan Bancroft of Concord were among the prominent suffragists present at the opening of the headquarters.

In the evening there was a reception to the visiting suffragists, with brief talks on the approaching campaign.

Carrying out a request made some time before her death, the personal desk of Mrs. Armenia S. White was taken to the new quarters.

NEW YORK

Last Saturday, June 3, was Suffrage Day on the New York baseball grounds, and not only brought victory to the home team, but netted about $4000 and much enthusiasm for the cause. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party, occupied the central box of the second tier. From it floated a new gold-and-white suffrage banner, designed by Anne Goldthwaite, an artist, which was carried at the head of the New York division of the parade in Chicago June 7.

Every player on the New York team who made a home run was offered a large chocolate cake, and two cakes were earned in the first inning by Larry Doyle and Heinie Groh.

For the previous two weeks there was a display of fifty chocolate cakes in a store window in charge of Miss Jane Thompson. Every purchaser of a ticket to the game received from her a large slice of cake as a bonus. By payment of an extra dime the purchaser drew Miss Thompson's cake recipe.

The Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association at their recent annual meeting elected the following officers: Mary H. Loines, president; Mrs. F. W. Hooper, first vice-president; Mrs. Townsend Scudder, second vice-president; Mrs. E. S. Child, third vice-president; Mrs. K. S. MacDowell, recording secretary; Mrs. John Brant, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Louis Ehrenberg, treasurer; Mrs. P. F. Maine, auditor.

MISSISSIPPI

At a recent meeting of the Columbus Suffrage League, Mrs. M. V. Jones of Hollondale gave a brief review of her activities as president of the Delta district. Mrs. Jones has large business interests in the Delta and feels a strong personal need for political equality. Columbus will be represented at the St. Louis demonstration by Miss Orr, president of the State Suffrage Association, and by Miss Edna Johnston, press chairman.

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Edmund M. Post, convention chairman for the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, wishes to call the attention of the Kentucky suffragists to her address at headquarters, Warwick Hotel, St. Louis, during the Democratic convention.

All Kentuckians are welcome.

The resolutions by which the Methodist Episcopal Church at its recent national convention put itself on record in favor of woman suffrage were passed by an overwhelming vote and without discussion. "Those who recalled the stormy debates on the admission of women into the General Conference years ago are forced to believe that the world moves," declares the Western Christian Advocate.

Any educational advantages which belong to one sex belong properly also to the other; and since I have found the vote an educational factor in my own life, I sincerely desire that it may soon be extended to women. — President MacCracken of Vassar.

MISSOURI

The 14th ward in St. Louis woke up one morning last week to find that even the trees and houses in that district had been converted to suffrage. More than fifteen members of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, led by Miss Harriet Morehead, the ward chairman, and Mrs. Florence Maule Updegraf, national organizer, decorated every house with suffrage colors and even placarded trees and street corners. Fences were draped with bunting and streamers. This was the most thorough advertising stunt ever accomplished in St. Louis. The loyal band of decorators and workers met at five o'clock in the morning to do their work.

The 28th ward gave a "Get Together Tea" at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Begg for recruiting suffragists. This ward carried for suffrage at the last election, and of course is coming out strong in the Golden Lane.

In the 13th ward an automobile parade was given. The 10th had a card party. St. Louis is to take its place in the parade by wards. Every ward is to carry its own banner and be marshalled by its own chairman. Missouri is to stand by Congressional districts.

MAINE

Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, who is doing organization work in the State for the National Association, is meeting with much success. She has organized Portland and other cities by wards, and has formed several new leagues. Mrs. Hughston has been unable to do active work since an accident a week ago in which her collarbone was broken, but she expects to begin again in about two weeks.

MASSACHUSETTS

The delegation of Massachusetts women who left the South Station in a special car Monday morning for the Republican national convention in Chicago were given an enthusiastic send-off by a large number of suffragists who accompanied them to the station in automobiles gay with yellow streamers and banners. The special car was also decorated with suffrage colors and the windows bore suffrage slogans.

Seldom has a more beautiful entertainment been given for any purpose than the "Bird Masque," Percy McKaye's "Sanctuary," presented last week by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. and the National Bird Sanctuary Association. The grace of the dances, the exquisite colors of the costumes, the beautiful music, the elevated and touching moral of the play, the good acting, and the lovely background made by the grass and trees of Mrs. Schlesinger's estate, all contributed to its indescribable charm. It will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to see it. We may hope that many of the women in the large audience will for ever give up wearing plumage on their hats.

After each performance there was dancing on the lawn, and delicious refreshments were served by the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association. The affair was as successful financially as it was socially. Between 1000 and 1500 attended the performance on Friday evening.

This is the third large affair that the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman is chairman, have given this season.

The Massachusetts Political Equality Union sent a delegation of eleven to the suffrage demonstration in Chicago. Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, marshal of the delegation, joined the party in Chicago on her return from her suffrage campaign in Iowa.

PENNSYLVANIA

The first of a series of suffrage forums was held last week in the garden of Mrs. Charles S. Adamson of West Philadelphia. These forums are to meet there twice a week during the summer months to educate and interest the people of the neighborhood in suffrage.

LOUISIANA

The Era Club of New Orleans, whose record of civic uplift includes the sewerage and drainage systems of that city, owes much of its success to the foresight and energy of Miss Kate Gordon. On her retirement from the presidency, May 27, the club presented her with a gold bracelet and watch.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, formerly of Richmond, Va., is one of the fifteen women elected delegates to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis. Mrs. Taliaferro lives at Rock Springs, Wyoming. Mrs. Taliaferro is a daughter of G. William Ramsay, of Alexandria, Va., and has many relatives in the State.

Suffrage is a big national question, so far as the property owners are concerned. Why should not women who own property have something to say in politics? They are far more competent than many men.—Andrew Stuart of Atlanta.

Woman suffrage has as much right to a place in up-to-date American school histories as the building of the Panama Canal or the Mexican expedition.—N. Y. Eve. World.

National College League

New chapters of the National College Equal Suffrage League have been organized at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Temple University, Philadelphia; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.; Jackson College (Tufts College), Massachusetts; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Most of these chapters have been organized with the assistance of the local college leagues in their respective States or the local Associations of Collegiate Alumnae. About the same number of college chapters are preparing to organize at the opening of the fall term.

A college league (of graduates) has also been organized at Pittsfield, Mass., as the "College Equal Suffrage League of Western Massachusetts"; president, Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain, Hinsdale; treasurer, Miss Rose Converse, Dalton; secretary, Janet L. Levy, 10 Broad street, Pittsfield.

The National College Equal Suffrage League has also arranged a tour for Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst among its leagues and chapters and other college groups, which has proved most successful. The day after an audience of three thousand persons at Chattanooga, Tenn. (including many delegates to the State Federation) was addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Margaret Foley, the State Federation of Women's Clubs voted to endorse suffrage.

Mrs. Pankhurt's schedule under the auspices of the College League included Wells College, Oberlin College, Bryn Mawr College, Vanderbilt University, Indiana University, Illinois State Normal University, Beloit College, Lawrence College, Wisconsin, Carleton College, Grinnell College, Iowa, the University of Missouri, also meetings for the Ohio State University Suffrage Chapter, the Detroit College Suffrage League, the Pittsburgh Woman Suffrage Association and the Business Women's Suffrage League of Chattanooga.

T. W. Lincoln writes back to Iowa from California: "I think I can speak with some degree of authority and knowledge of conditions in California relating to the results of granting suffrage to the women. For twenty-five years I have been a resident of the State, and an active participant in its forward movements. So far the men of California are greatly pleased with themselves for giving equal suffrage. They have not found the women to be revolutionists and neglecting their homes to rush into politics, but are sane, sensible American citizens, wanting the best for their home and the community."

"The women do want the ballot, and they do vote," writes Professor Andrew H. Wood of the Denver Law School. "The effect of the women's vote upon our legislation is very great, tending to make our laws more humane and to adapt them to what the health, education and moral welfare of the people require. The women seldom seek office. I have seen no cases of women neglecting their homes or their children. Husbands and wives, fathers and daughters and brothers and sisters go to the polls together."

In the Mediator for May 26, a magazine devoted to the interests of bakeries, there is a resumé of the ordinances of the city of San Francisco, where housewives vote. The list shows that in that city public oversight covers every detail of the manufacture and distribution of bread. Is not this a part of the mother's job?

Bridgeport, Conn., has had 55 strikes in ten weeks. If this had happened in Colorado, it would certainly have been laid to woman suffrage.

"A wife's a human being," said Klaus Baas, "and has a nature of her own." "A wife's a human being?" drawled his brother. "Well, yes, but there are different kinds of human beings, brother. She hasn't a nature of her own, brother. Now I, as the man I have the nature, and the woman, she has my nature, see? A man's got to have the say-so, brother. If you've got a sensible wife, you can sometimes let her have her own way, but it's really your way."

From Gustav Fressen's "Klaus Hinrich Baas."

NATIONAL CONFERS ON PLANK PARADE

Chicago and Visiting Suffragists Meet Just Before Demonstration To Define Purposes

Previous to the Chicago parade this week a national executive council meeting was held Tuesday morning and afternoon and Wednesday morning at the Princess Theatre.

The meeting, which was attended by parade delegates from out of town, active suffragists of Chicago and invited guests, gave the purpose and definite meaning of the parade. The Tuesday morning session was devoted to a discussion of the plank which was submitted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the Republican convention for adoption. The session closed with the adoption of an appeal to the Republican party to adopt the suffrage plank into its platform. This was the plank:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, favors the extension of the suffrage to women as a measure of justice to one-half the adult population of this country."

Upon an American flag this appeal was carried at the head of the procession Wednesday and was presented to the resolutions committee of the Republican convention. The committee presenting the document comprised the members of the national executive board.

Tuesday afternoon's program was devoted to a woman voters' session, at which women from the enfranchised States of the Union were the principal speakers. There was a discussion of—

1. What women voters have done to aid women in other States to get the vote.

2. What more can women voters do to help those in other States?

3. Is there any short cut to nation-wide suffrage?

The speakers on the program at this session were Mrs. E. D. Knight, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. W. R. Garretson, president of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Solon Shedd, president of the Washington State Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. E. L. Huston, president of the Montana Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. C. P. Squires, president of the Nevada Federation of Woman's Clubs; Miss Felice Cohn of Nevada, Dr. Jane Schofield of Utah, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. J. M. Miller, president of the Kansas Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, known as "the mother of suffrage in Illinois," Governor Arthur S. Capper of Kansas and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, president of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, were speakers at the Wednesday morning session of the conference. The parade was held Wednesday afternoon.

Women are liable, as men are, to make mistakes in their use of the ballot. But if suffrage is to be denied to all who ever made a mistake in exercising it, we will have to tear up our constitution and cease to attempt to establish democratic government.—Hon. A. V. Fawcett.

"LIBERTY" SHOULD RAISE HER VOICE

Woman Voter from Washington Interested in "Children, Chickens and Politics"

"I wonder that your Statue of Liberty, being a woman, doesn't shriek aloud against such foolish disenfranchisement of the women," said Mrs. Ina Phillips Williams, a delegate from North Yakima, Washington, to the Biennial of the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York City. "I thought Cooper Union and Faneuil Hall here in the East were supposed to be cradles of liberty. Well, they've come to be cradles of slavery." Votes for women of the whole United States is the only thing that will give women citizenship on the same terms as men, is the opinion of this Western woman, who has run for the Legislature of her State on the Progressive ticket, but who is more proud of knowing how to make butter and milk cows. She has campaigned for all the progressive laws of Washington. But this has not kept her from being a devoted wife and mother. "Children, chickens and politics are the things she cares most for," says the bulletin of the New York Woman Suffrage Party.

LAWS ENFORCED IN FREE STATE

Seattle Mayor Has Unqualified Moral Support of Reform Element

Mayor Hiram C. Gill of Seattle is leading a crusade for the enforcement of the Washington State-wide prohibition law, and most of the people who once helped recall him are giving him their unqualified moral support, says Collier's Weekly of June 10. In his effort to make Seattle absolutely dry, Mayor Gill has had scores of men arrested for selling "booze," and ordered more than 100 barrels of liquor confiscated.

When he can't make an impression on law breakers in any other way, he orders the police to wreck a saloon or drug store.

TO BRING WOMAN TO JOB QUICKLY

U. S. Department of Labor Inaugurates Employment Bureau As Clearing House

The organization of a federal employment bureau for women and girls, one of the most important steps ever taken by the United States Department of Labor, was announced last week through the Civil Service Reform Department of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, connected with the civil service bureau, is to be active head of the new employment bureau. The plan of operation provides for the establishment of an interchanging and interstate system between zones and offices of the United States Employment Service. Information concerning trades will be on file with reference to industrial welfare conditions and protection from misdirection and exploitation. Co-operation of employers will be invited so that the bureau will be a clearing house of employment information.

WOMEN'S PARTY HAS ONE PLANK

Congressional Union Sends Resolutions to Congress and Hears Spokesmen of Parties

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, meeting in Chicago for a three days' convention, has organized the Woman's Party, and has adopted the Susan B. Anthony amendment as the only plank in its platform. It appointed a committee at once to demand that it be incorporated into the Republican platform. In speeches and resolutions it called upon President Wilson to use his influence to secure its adoption.

The tenor of the meeting was contained in one clause of the resolutions, which expressed the intention of the Woman's Party to hold responsible "any party which refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States." The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the first convention of the National Woman's Party, feeling the responsibility of the possession of political power, solemnly declare the intention of using our voting strength to achieve the enfranchisement of all women by amendment of the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That we here declare our intention of holding responsible to the full extent of our political power any party which when dominant refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, We, women voters, as immediate steps call upon President Wilson, as the head of his party, to use his influence in furtherance of the political freedom of women, to urge the Judiciary Committee of the House to report favorably the woman suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and also urge upon the House of Representatives and the Senate the early passage of the amendment and its reference to the Legislatures of the separate States for ratification. And be it finally

Resolved, These resolutions be sent to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; to the Vice-President, as presiding officer of the Senate; to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and to the floor leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in Congress.

A campaign committee was elected as follows:

Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, California; Second Vice Chairman, Mary Bartelne, Chicago; Secretary Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Alternate, Miss Lina Brown, Colorado.

Men representing the different political parties who spoke before the convention were Dudley Field Malone and Senator Robert Owen for the Democrats, Governor Osborne of Michigan and John Hays Hammond for the Republicans, Eugene Foss for the Prohibitionists, and Gifford Pinchot and Victor Murdock for the Progressives.

LOYAL IN CHURCH METHODISTS FIND

History of Sect Endorsing Suffrage Shows Women Competent To Use Vote

Commenting upon the recent endorsement of woman suffrage by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Science Monitor says:

"It was voted upon with surprisingly little open dissent, and the number of votes recorded against it was less than ten.

"The grounds of the indorsement are interesting to note. Everything in denominational history has shown the equal loyalty of women and men to the obligations of membership and to the duties of suffrage as ecclesiastically exercised. As a matter of expediency, 'Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity'; that is to say, society needs the decisions that will follow the giving of the ballot to women with high ideals and pure motives. Simply as an affair of justice and righteousness, equality of the sexes must be recognized, if the denomination is to be true to its past as a sect believing in those fundamental qualities of a sound society. Thus the argument of the resolution runs; and it is noteworthy for its simplicity, concreteness and trust in fair play.

"Persons who recall the struggle for equality of rights within the denomination which Frances E. Willard so gallantly led in the '80s, and who know how comparatively new a thing it is for woman to be equal with man in the churches that call John Wesley their founder, will be most surprised by this vote at the Saratoga conference.

"As there is nothing formally and legally binding upon the rank and file of clergy and laity by the passing of such a resolution, it would be risky to assume that the large numerical strength of this sect can forthwith be counted upon by the equal suffragists. But there is significance in the swift, unimpeded enactment of such a resolution by a legislative and judicial tribunal of a powerful denomination, and one that counts for much at seats of political power."

SEATTLE MAYOR BACKS UP LAW

Calls on Council to Draft Ordinance to Meet Spirit As Well As Letter

Mayor Hiram Gill, of Seattle, ordered the corporation council to draft a city ordinance which will make it a misdemeanor to buy liquor as well as sell it.

Although the Mayor was against the law, he says: "It's the law now, and so long as it's up to me to enforce it there won't be any half way enforcement." Hence he wants an ordinance that will make it illegal to buy liquor from a "blind pig"—a secret place of selling liquor.

At the present time the purchaser can be arrested, and punished, or compelled to testify against the party he bought from. The difficulty in enforcing the law has been that the drinkers had no respect for it, and would not tell where they got their bottles.

SOUTHERN STATE EXCLUDES WOMEN

North Carolina Supreme Court Holds Women Ineligible—Chief Justice Clark Dissents

The right of women to hold the office of deputy clerk of the Superior Court in North Carolina was denied in a decision recently handed down by the State Supreme Court. Several women are now holding this office, and under this decision will be obliged to relinquish it.

Chief Justice Walter Clark filed a dissenting opinion. He declares with emphasis that there is nothing in the constitution, in the statutes or in our system of government nor in England from which we derive our laws that disqualifies woman for holding the office of deputy clerk.

"Office, from the Latin 'officium,' means duty or service," says Chief Justice Clark. "Officers are public servants. Why should the Constitution prohibit the people from getting the best service and the public servants they may desire? There is nothing in human experience or in history to sustain the idea of the inherent incapacity and inferiority of women. What have the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the voters of North Carolina done that the constitutional convention should have branded them with the opprobrium of being incompetent to render public service? In the language of Scripture: 'Have they not done us good, and not evil, all the days of our lives?' They pay taxes and are subject to the laws. Why should they be held barred from the honors or the emoluments of any employment which the voters or the appointing power may select them to discharge?"

CHICAGO PLANS LAUNDRY WORK

City Will Open Establishment Where Mothers May Wash Clothes Economically

A municipal laundry is soon to be opened in Chicago. All laundry facilities, including a steam dryer, will be supplied to those who go there to do their washing, both men and women. "Clean clothes contribute to health," says Health Commissioner Robertson. "In some sections of the city poor people are forced to pay for their water in addition to their rent. The less they spend for water the more they will have for other necessities of life. Then they are forced to heat the water. That takes coal. Inspectors will tell you of many cases they have seen where the wife heats the water, then gives the baby a bath, then washes her clothes in the same water, and finally uses it to scrub the kitchen floor. In this municipal laundry she will have all of the hot water she needs. Then in some quarters the wash is hung up to dry in the kitchen, when perhaps there is some one ill in the house. We will provide a steam dryer, where clothes can be dried thoroughly before they are worn."

A municipal laundry is a matter of government, and a matter in which women of other cities need a vote.

MOOSE MEETING INCLUDES WOMEN

Thirty-three Participate in Deliberations — Woman Acts As Sergeant-at-Arms

Thirty-five women were seated as delegates or alternates in the Progressive national convention. Following are the States and the number of women each one sent: California 3, Colorado 1, Georgia 2, Illinois 4, Kansas 2, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 5, Oregon 1, Rhode Island 1, Utah 3, Washington 12.

Mrs. Sarah E. Lyons of Minneapolis was appointed to act as a sergeant-at-arms during the convention. She is said to have been the first woman to hold such a position.

"The men of the West make little of the subtle and more or less artificial distinctions between the woman in politics and the man in politics," writes Frederick M. Davenport, who last year made a survey of the western States for the Outlook. "They instinctively feel that their women are as competent to vote as to do other and stranger and more difficult things to which they have put their wills and hands. Comrades in one, comrades in all."

Every thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage is forced to deny the doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence.—Former U. S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts.

UNION ENTERTAINS BIENNIAL VISITORS

Garden Party on Du Pont Estate Given To 3,000 Women Delegates

A garden party was given last week by the New York State branch of the Congressional Union in honor of delegates to the biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs at the home of Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont at Great Neck, Long Island. Despite the rainy weather, 3,000 women attended. They were received at the grounds by a committee composed of Mrs. du Pont, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Disston of the Ritz-Carlton, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and Miss Helen Todd.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain was chairman of the day. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles gave the principal speeches. There was also music and dancing.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The following books have been received by The Woman's Journal. Reviews may be given later:

The Wonders of the Jungle, by Prince Sarath Ghosh. D. C. Heath & Co., New York. 50c.

Sketches of Great Painters, by Edwin Watts Chubb, Stewart & Kidd Co., Cincinnati.

The Smile, by S. S. Curry. $1.

How To Add Ten Years to Your Life, by S. S. Curry. $1. School of Expression Book Department, Boston.

Studies in Law for School and Home, by Ellen Adelaide Copp. Robert M. Antes Press, Evansville, Wisconsin.

The Crime of Silence. Orison Swett Marden. Physical Culture Publishing Co., New York, 1915. $1.

The Decoration and Furnishing of Apartments, by R. Russell Herts. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50.

"He Shall Speak Peace." William F. Butler, Milwaukee. $1.50.

Behold the Woman. T. Everett Harre. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1916. $1.35.

The Wonder Girl. Anna E. Satterlee. Sherman, French & Co., Boston. $1.20.

BRYAN POINTS TO INSINCERE ANTIS

Says They Seek Men's Help in Fight, Never That of Enfranchised Women

In answer to the women opponents of equal suffrage who are declaring that women do not want the ballot and that the extension of suffrage to them will inflict a heavy burden upon woman, Mr. William Jennings Bryan said during the Iowa campaign:

"If these women think the ballot really a burden and if they are eager to assist women in avoiding or throwing off a burden, why do they not go into the States where women vote, organize a movement to have the women who can vote relieve themselves of the burden by the very ballot itself and vote away the burden which they are carrying? Do they think the women of suffrage States are suffering in silence? The fact that they do not appeal to the enfranchised women for help in their fight, that they are asking the men to refuse the ballot to the women but are staying out of the equal suffrage States with their campaign is an evidence of lack of sincerity in their purposes."

COMMITTEE AGAIN DODGES REPORT

Congressmen From Suffrage States Urge Action By Judiciary Members This Session

The House Judiciary Committee again doged the issue of the nation-wide suffrage amendment June 1. Congressmen from suffrage States at a special hearing before the committee insisted on a report on the amendment, so that the issue may be squarely voted on. A number of members opposing suffrage left the room, and the committee was confronted with no quorum.

Chairman Webb said that so far as he knew, there was nothing to indicate a majority of the committee favored the resolution, but that, speaking for himself, he thought next winter would be time enough for a vote. The delegation replied that they preferred action at this session of Congress.

Women will be included in the Democratic and Progressive delegations from Colorado to their respective national conventions. Mrs. Nancy Kirkland, Democrat, and Mrs. Marie Dieker and Mrs. Hattie Howard, Progressives, are all members of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, and will make every effort to secure suffrage planks in the two party platforms.

Something to be very proud of is the fact that the first woman on this side of the Atlantic who demanded the right to vote was a Catholic—Margaret Brent of Maryland, on Jan. 21, 1647.—Father Thomas Scully.

It has been my observation that when women want anything they always get it. Since it is evident that the women want to vote, we may as well give them the franchise without any more fussing over it.—"Ty" Cobb.

When Women Were Deadly

An editorial in the University Missourian ofJune 1, 1916.

With co-education such a pronounced success and nearly a thousand women students in the University of Missouri, it is surprising to read in the University catalogue for the year ending June 26, 1873, how the introduction of women students into the University was regarded at that time.

The report would seem to have been written by a great humorist. It says: "This measure (the introduction of women students) seemed at first a very bold and hazardous one. It was not done in the days of the monks, nor in the great universities of Europe, whether British or Continental, nor in Harvard or Yale, nor even in Michigan, aggressive as she is upon time-honored uses and abuses.

"We first allowed young ladies to come into the normal department to qualify themselves as teachers. We were not yet prepared to permit them even to join in the worship in the chapel, nor to come to the University for attending recitations or lectures. They were kept at the back door a full year on the score of some danger.

"Finding, however, that the young women at 'the Normal' did no manner of harm, we very cautiously admitted them to some of the recitations and lectures in the University building itself, as supplementary to their regular exercises, providing always, they were to be marched in good order, with at least two teachers, one in the front and the other in the rear of the column, as guards.

"Finally, there was another advance; the young women were permitted and invited to come into the chapel, and, after the novelty of their presence was worn off, even to join their voices in prayer and praise in the morning worship.

"By degrees, and carefully feeling our way, as though explosive material was all around us, we have come to admit them to all classes in all the departments, just as young men are admitted."

The wonder is not that this "dangerous experiment" succeeded, but that it was ever made.

A Woman Voter's Experience

By Anne B. Stewart of Seattle, Wash.

I was not a suffragist before we had the vote—I argued that if conditions were wrong, while men only voted, how would women voting help matters? All men were not wicked and if there were not enough good men to correct matters, I did not believe that giving women the vote would change conditions.

But that is where I—and all people who can see only "accomplished facts"—were wrong.

For government was run on the fact that the "powers that be" were a secret and powerful "something" that issued orders that must be obeyed. Before women voted, if there were any questions about who had this secret power, nobody knew; I consider myself an average intelligent woman, but under no circumstances could I get any intelligent answers to my questions about the conduct of government—nobody knew. But since we have the vote, these questions are being answered; they are answered by the candidates who come to us for election. Our women's clubs are the most powerful influence for good in the world today.

They are not so powerful as many other things—the press, for instance—but they are most powerful for good; and here in the West they have made themselves felt, because they hold a man to his promises. If he has promised more than he can fulfill, there comes a time of reckoning. Formerly when a candidate was called to time, he would "set 'em up," and by treating the crowd, secure his re-election.

Well, that is not the answer to the woman voter!

"The feeling is general that the women have exercised the right of franchise without in any way neglecting the home," writes S. M. Brewster, attorney-general of Kansas. "At the last election they voted as intelligently as the men, and seemed to have as clear an understanding of the issues. This is an agricultural State. The women in the country generally voted, and the best class of women in the cities. Naturally, the women have great interest in questions relating to health and the welfare of the child; but they also seem to be interested in other public questions. A large proportion of the women voted, and that proportion was largely among the best women of the State."

TRUTH in Advertising

Part of an inspiring speech, before the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Chicago, by the HON. HENRY D. ESTABROOK.

"Trader," "traditor," "traitor"—these are the same word; shall we give them the same meaning? Of course not. Business is becoming cleaner and fairer every day. There are a thousand honest business men to one who is intentionally dishonest. Honest business can compel honest business and is bound to do so or go down in the struggle. I have noticed on your club stationery the emblem which you have adopted as a sort of sign-manual or coat-of-arms. I saw that it was a miniature map of the world, across which you had superposed the one word—TRUTH. Here was I in the presence of a Purpose, clean, brave, wholesome, divine . . . with Truth on your banner in the militant cause of business honesty you strike at the poisoned heart of dishonest business, namely, dishonest advertising.

On your own initiative, without legal compulsion and with no other urge than the innate promptings of high-toned and honorable gentlemen, you have undertaken to rid all our newspapers and periodicals of untrue, unclean and dishonest advertisements. . . . "

You may have a copy of the entire speech if you will write for it to the Associated Advertising Clubs, Indianapolis.

"... because women are human beings"

says NATHANIEL C. FOWLER is the important reason why they should have suffrage. His book, THE PRINCIPLE OF SUFFRAGE, makes its argument entirely upon this point, and avoids all confusing references to statistics, "expediency," etc.

Every suffragist should have at least one copy. Twenty-five cents (handsomely bound in cloth, 60 pages, large clear type) from your bookseller or send today to the publishers

SULLY AND KLEINTEICH

373 Fourth Avenue - - NEW YORK

"The woman who thinks she is making herself unwomanly by voting is a silly creature.—Cardinal Moran (Australia).

Jonathan's Night-shirt

We are so used to the effects of un-enfranchisement and economic dependence on women that they are often unnoticed, but when we see men in woman's position we get a shock. Administering the shock is what Mrs. Reed's one-act farce does. It is a propaganda play which can make money for any suffrage league.

Send your order TODAY to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. The characters are two men and two women. The acting time about twenty minutes.

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To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us Open day and night.

B. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
133 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS now open to farmers, $75 month. Write immediately for list of positions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. L 124, Rochester, N. Y. (26)

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SUITINGS direct from factory; write for samples. F. A. Packard, Manager, Retail Dept., Box W., Camden, Maine. (24)

WANTED—CAMERA-OWNERS, classified name, address collectors; Circular mailers, correspondents; Spare time. Prof. Braganza, Fitchburg, Mass. (25)

SUMMER CAMPS: To let, two camps, close to the ocean, with one-room cabin and three-room cabin; $20 and $75 respectively, for the season. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET: House of ten rooms on Martha's Vineyard, with stable, garage, and an acre and a quarter of land. Address Elliot Mayhew, Chilmark, Mass.

SUMMER COTTAGE to let, furnished; 6 rooms, besides porch room and bath; near the water; cool and comfortable; $200 for the season. Address Bertha C. Romero, Salem Willows, Mass.

HOUSEWORK: Armenian boy of 16, bright and well grown, speaking English, wants to do housework this summer for his board, room and clothes, and in autumn to do it nights and mornings and go to school. Address, M. K. Soukiklian, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH IN A FRENCH ATMOSPHERE. Cours Francais de Vacances de Wellesley. Juillet. Phonétique pratique. Conversation. Explication de textes. Conferences sur la Littérature Contemporaine. Pour renseignements et programme, s'adresser: Professeur Louis Perdriau, Wellesley College, Mass. (26)

FRUIT JAR LABEL BOOKS. Big summer sellers. Exceptional offer to agents and societies. Rev. William H. Brown, Lyons, N. Y. (24)

DAUGHTER AND I will spend our vacation in Black Hills, S. D., and I will give a mother's care to one schoolgirl about 14 for a reasonable compensation. References exchanged. Address, Mother, care Woman's Journal. (26)

Suffrage Week In St. Louis

"Siegfried," the evening of June 13.

June 14.

Walkless Parade, 10-12 A. M., from Hotel Jefferson to Coliseum.

Luncheon in tent on line of parade by Baby Welfare, Visiting Nurse Association, Parent Teachers' Association and Consumers' League, at noon.

Entertainment to delegates and visitors by Woman's Council, 2 to 3 P. M.

Dinner to visitors by the Town Club at the City Club.

Yellow lantern demonstration on Twelfth Street Plaza at 8 P. M.

Headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Parade Committee are at F—19 Railway Exchange.

National and Missouri headquarters are at the Warwick Hotel.

Rest rooms and lounges have been provided at Y. W. C. A., 1411 Locust Street, opposite the Warwick Hotel.

G. O. P. FAVORABLE TO THE PLANK

Convention Expected to Include Suffrage in Platform — Borah and Sutherland Help

Indications that the Republican party would include a plank for equal suffrage in its national platform were rife as the Woman's Journal went to press. The resolution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was to be supported by Senator Borah of Idaho, who, together with Senator Sutherland of Utah and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, was largely responsible for the platform. Senator Sutherland introduced the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the present Congress.

Of all the planks in the Progressive platform which the Republican leaders considered, equal suffrage seemed the most popular.

EQUALITY WINS PRESBYTERIANS

Commissioners, Acting for Church, Go On Record For Equal Rights

Commissioners to the fiftieth general assembly of the United Presbyterian Churches of North America, in their recent session at Cleveland, went on record in favor of woman suffrage.

This is said to be the first time in the history of the church that such action has been taken by its assembly.

The resolution favoring suffrage was embodied in the report of the reform committee of the assembly, of which Rev. F. Scott McBride, Chicago, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, is chairman. The report held that 70 per cent. of the women who have been given the ballot vote against the saloons.

Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, says in a letter to the London Times: "In New Zealand our marriage rate is the highest in all European or English-speaking countries, so the vote has evidently not made the women less winsome or desirable helpmates." As New Zealand has also the lowest infant death rate in the world, it would seem that suffrage has not made mothers neglect their children.

Prominent Democrats On Suffrage

President Wilson

President Woodrow Wilson made the following statement just before the election in New Jersey last October: "I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State, and I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change."

Speaker Champ Clark

"Woman suffrage is as inevitable as the rising of tomorrow's sun. Whenever the subject comes up for a vote in Missouri I am going to vote for woman suffrage."

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York visited the Panama International Exposition in the summer of 1915. During a speech there he said: "As the train carries me away, the wheels will seem to say, 'Votes for women, votes for women.'"

Senator W. F. Stone of Missouri after debating the question of votes for women with his wife became convinced of the justice of the cause.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall

"I sincerely believe that the mothers of this land should be allowed to vote on public questions. . . . It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone."

Senator James D. Phelan of California

"We will be able to solve the question of war or peace sooner or later as women become enfranchised."

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo

"Suffrage may give women the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of general welfare. As the weaker sex physically, they are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with the stronger sex, especially in all that intimately concerns the welfare of both."

Secretary W. B. Wilson (Labor)

"I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind who is required to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in determining what the law should be."

Former Secretary of War Garrison

"By giving them (women) the ballot we give them the opportunity of producing certain reforms, and if they do so it certainly will be a matter for great congratulation upon all sides."

Norman Hapgood

"A country does not become great by fear, by harking back to past conditions. It becomes great by new inspiration, by listening to the message of advancing time. The call of the present is toward working out the ideals of the whole race, not part of it. Can anyone doubt that in the search for universal human happiness woman should have an equal part with men?"

Mr. John W. Westcott, Attorney-General of New Jersey, who will nominate Woodrow Wilson at St. Louis

"If you want clean streets, pure water, good food inspection, you must give women the vote. If you want good schools, adequate playgrounds and hygienic conditions for the growing citizens of the future—you must give women the vote."

Senator J. A. O'Gorman (N. Y.)

"I believe that conditions in New York are such that women should be allowed to vote. We have a greater number of women employed in our business and commercial life than any other Commonwealth in the world. In most instances they do the work of men, and I believe they should be given the same right in voting."

William J. Bryan

"If we give to woman the sacred duty of teaching to our children the ideals that must be passed down for ages, we should not be afraid to let her participate in government. It is a privilege that requires morality and intelligence, and women possess both."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker

"I am not disturbed. I have no wish to be mayor of Cleveland at the expense of my convictions on any question." This statement was made when some of Mr. Baker's friends expressed the opinion that his advocacy of woman suffrage would injure his chance of being elected.

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis

"In the solution of our economic and political problems we must look to the many, not to the few. We need all the people, women as well as men. In the democracy which is to solve our problems, we must have not a part of society, but the whole."

Senator G. E. Chamberlain of Oregon

"I am not afraid to trust the women of Oregon, nor am I afraid to trust the good women of my native State or any other State in this Union with the right of suffrage."

Senator J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi

"That she (woman) will become a voter in all the States of this republic in the very near future I have no more doubt than I have that tomorrow's sun will rise. Her presence will make wiser and juster laws, because her influences are always ennobling and elevating."

Representative Keating of Colorado

"We were told that if we gave women the ballot our homes would be destroyed. Yet the homes of Colorado are intact today. Our churches are still maintained and are full of worshippers; our schools are in operation and are overflowing with healthy youngsters."

Senator R. L. Owen of Oklahoma

"One of the strongest reasons, in my opinion, in favor of woman suffrage is that it would be an important factor in putting an end to machine politics, which have corrupted the governing powers of this nation to so large a degree. * * * There can be no community of interest between the evil elements of the State and the women's vote."

Representative John W. Abercrombie of Alabama

"No country has ever taken into its electorate a body of new voters so well prepared as are our women."

Senator John F. Shafroth

"Women have in their hearts as much love for liberty and freedom as men."

In addition to these Democrats the following are in favor of equal suffrage:

Secretary of Commerce W. C. Redfield.

Postmaster - General Albert Burleson.

Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels.

Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl S. Vrooman.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post.

Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty.

PLANK FAVORED IN THREE STATES

(Continued from page 185.)

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argued against the suffrage question along the usual lines. When he said he didn't believe the women of the State wanted the ballot, confusion resulted.

"'You're right,' shouted a part of the delegates.

"'You're wrong,' shouted a larger number.

"Other cries of 'Let 'em vote,' 'Sit down,' and 'Question' continued for several seconds until J. D. Head, chairman, succeeded in obtaining order. When Mr. Costin finished, Mr. Head asked if anyone wished to champion the resolution. Senator George W. Garrett took the stand to the delight of a party of suffragists who had attended the convention. Senator Garrett paid a tribute to the women, said that suffrage is coming sooner or later, and ended with a plea that the convention adopt the resolution. He was cheered repeatedly."

On a viva voce vote the motion to strike out the resolution was declared lost. A hundred delegates shouted for a roll call. The roll call resulted 283 to 173 for the amendment.

The eight States in which alien men over 21 may vote at any election by merely declaring their intention to become citizens are Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Texas.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has just received a bronze medal and honorable mention for its safety and sanitation exhibit at the recent exposition held under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety.

Program of Democratic Convention

The program of the Democratic convention in St. Louis up to the report of the Platform Committee is as follows:

June 14—Convention called to order at noon by National Chairman McCombs; reading of call for convention; prayer; roll call of States and announcement of temporary officers of convention; address by temporary chairman; adoption of rules and roll call of States on committee selections.

June 15 (Noon)—Report of Committee on Credentials and other committees, to be followed by speeches of prominent delegates on campaign issues and party achievements.

June 16 (Noon)—Report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, to be followed by speeches of delegates.

LAST LAUGHS

"I understand," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that Germany has invented a new and very powerful expletive."

"Wanted — Girl; farmhouse; last lived two years."—Devon and Exeter Gazette.

"Why are you asking me for help? Haven't you any close relatives?" "Yes. That's the reason why I'm appealing to you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A bashful young Scot had no courage to speak for himself. At last one Sabbath night he said, "Jane, do you ken I were here Monday night?" "Aye." "And I were here Wednesday and Thursday?" "Aye." "And once more on Friday and again last night?" "So you were." "And here I am tonight." "Yes." Finally, in desperation, "Woman, do you no smell a rat?"—Rural New Yorker.

"I want a man who doesn't smoke or drink."

"What are the wages?"

"Six dollars a week."

"Guess you want a man who doesn't eat, either."—Western Christian Advocate.

He (as the team goes by): "Look! There goes Ruggles, the half-back. He'll soon be our best man."

She: "Oh, Jack! This is so sudden!"

From examination papers: The German Emperor is called the Geysir.

The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Liberty of conscience means doing wrong and not worrying about it afterward.

Smart Young Man: "What do you think of Brown?"

Indignant Old Gentleman: "Brown, sir! He is one of those people that pat you on the back before your face and hit you in the eye behind your back."—Tit-Bits.

A dainty little Suffragist
Wherever she doth roam,
Is always hearing Antis say—
"Our place is in the HOME!"
And this Suffragist doth wonder,
As at Bridge, Bazaar and Fair
She meets these very Antis,
Why they're never, NEVER—
THERE!
—Harrisburg Patriot.